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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
At Temp. 12-15 (53-59). Tomorrow Clear 12-15.
Sat. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). Tomorrow variable.
Monday's temp. 12-15 (53-59).
FORECAST - JORDAN:
Temp. 12-15 (53-59). Tomorrow variable.
Monday's temp. 12-15 (53-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Dollar Gains, Selling Hits Stocks in N.Y.

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT).—The winding value of the dollar suddenly strengthened today following support action by central banks and a denial that Arab oil producers intend to seek payment for oil in another currency.

Meanwhile, in New York, a second day of profit-taking shattered stock prices and the Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.76 points. Stories Page 7.

Russia, Iran in \$3-Billion Cooperation

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Iran today reached an agreement to cooperate in an estimated \$3 billion worth of projects in the "largest economic agreement ever reached between the two countries," says Ansari, the Iranian minister of economy and finance.

Mr. Ansari and Semyon Stachey, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, signed the protocol at a conclusion of four days of talks by the Soviet-Iranian Commission on Economic Cooperation.

The Iranian minister said that the deal to build a "large paper mill complex" would be the first ever provided by Iran to the Soviet Union.

He would not estimate the total value of the mill because, he said, experts still have to work out specifications.

According to Mr. Ansari, Iran could be repaid in products from the plant which could range from pulp to finished paper and newsprint.

The minister, a former ambassador to the United States, said the deal also included:

- Expansion of the annual capacity of the Soviet-built steel plant at Isfahan, Iran, from 10,000 tons to 8 million tons of steel.
- Expansion provided under previous agreements already begun.
- The latest agreement would expand capacity to 4 million tons, at a cost of approximately \$1.8 billion.
- The Iranians would handle construction work and the Soviets would supply the steel.

Construction in Iran of grain silos capable of holding 300,000 tons. The estimated cost is \$70 million.

Construction in Iran of electrical power plants with a total output of 2,000 megawatts. The estimated cost is \$240 million.

Expansion of a heavy machinery plant at Arak, Iran, from a capacity of 30,000 tons to one of 100,000 tons per year. No cost estimate was given.

An agreement to change the methods of payments between the two countries from gold to "basket currencies." Mr. Ansari said an agreement would mean only change in the payment "mechanism." He offered no further explanation.

Iran recently fixed the value of its basic currency unit, the rial, in terms of special drawing rights used on 16 national currencies.

Mr. Ansari said the Soviet Union and Iran are discussing a new five-year trade agreement which "would envisage the exchange of no less than \$2.5 billion in goods."

U.K. Sets North Sea Levy on Oil At 45 Pct.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 25 (WP).—The Labor government made a major concession to the private oil companies today, proposing a scaled-down, 45-percent tax on profits from North Sea finds.

For months, the companies have been warning the government that a stiff tax bite would discourage exploration and exploitation of the North Sea fields. In effect, they threatened an investment strike that would hold back development of the asset on which Britain is relying to cure its mounting economic ills.

The heavy campaign, waged in London, New York and Washington, appears to have worked. The measure announced today fixes a tax rate lower than had been generally predicted, and provides at least one completely unexpected concession to protect profits from a fall in oil prices.

An executive with one major American international oil company said that the industry "will be gratified" by the measure but will "not display any excess joy" in public. "A great deal of effort was made here and in New York," he said, to insure that the levy would not be too harsh.

Leftist Criticism

Paymaster-General Edmund Dell, the government's No. 2 man at the Treasury, announced the measure in Parliament and said it was designed to part "the companies' return on capital and an adequate incentive for further development and exploration."

Opposition Conservatives, who had warned in the past against penalizing the companies, found little to criticize. But Labor's left wing and the Scottish Nationalist party were quick to attack.

Denis Skinner, one Labor left-winger, denounced the package as "little short of a sellout in response to the blackmail by the oil companies."

A Nationalist predicted that Scots would greet the proposal with "horror and anger."

Most of the oil and gas in the British share of the North Sea has been found off the Scottish coast.

The first oil is due to come to Britain this spring. By 1980, cautious estimates indicate that Britain will be pumping three million barrels a day. This would make the country an exporter of oil since demand there is estimated at less than 2.5 million.

National Asset

The combination of domestic wage inflation and the quadrupled price for imported oil has put Britain's foreign accounts deeply in the red. The deficit this year could be as much as \$10 billion. Britain has been paying these bills by heavy borrowing abroad, and North Sea oil is the asset that makes the country a credit-worthy debtor.

Whether or not the oil companies were bluffing about holding back on investment, the government apparently decided it could take no chances.

Firms taking oil from the North Sea will pay three kinds of tax. They will first pay a 12.5-percent royalty on the value of each barrel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Court President Ernst Benda (center) reading the West German Constitutional Court's decision on abortion law.

West German Court Rejects Abortion Reform

By Paul Kemezis

BONN, Feb. 25 (NYT).—The West German Constitutional Court today struck down as unconstitutional a law that would have legalized abortions performed during the first three months of pregnancy.

The court's 6-2 decision said the abortion law, which passed last June but never took effect, violated the constitution's guarantee of the right to life for everyone.

The court, whose authority is similar to that of the U.S. Supreme Court, did not rule that abortions were legal in the first three months of pregnancy in cases of rape, of danger to the mother's health, or of the possibility

that a child would be born deformed, and when the birth could cause "grave hardship."

The court president, Ernst Benda, read out the decision at the heavily guarded Karlsruhe court building, as a thousand demonstration protesters staged a protest march in the city center.

Other demonstrations, against the decision, involving thousands of protesters, were held later today in many German cities, including Munich and Hamburg.

The Social-Democratic coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, for whom the decision is a major setback, is now expected to propose a new law in the parliament, which will probably interpret in the widest possible legal terms the "grave

hardship" principle of the ruling.

Nevertheless, the decision means that Germany will not join the growing number of Western European countries, now including Britain, France, the Netherlands, Austria, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, where all abortions performed in a certain period, usually the first three months of pregnancy, are either legal or not protected.

Instead it will remain as one of the most liberal among such countries as Italy and Belgium, where any abortion must fit into sharply defined criteria.

In Bonn today, federal Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Vogel said the government would accept the decision as law but still considered its arguments for the three-

month unconditional abortion period "sound and conclusive."

While leaders of the opposition Christian Democratic party said they were now ready to work with the government to find a solution to the abortion problem along constitutional lines, the leader of the West German Catholic Church, Julius Cardinal Döpfner of Munich, welcomed the ruling as a "limitation to the growing trend of watering down basic social values."

Jail Penalty

In Germany, where it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of women get illegal abortions each year or go abroad for them, the 104-year-old abortion law, which prescribes a five-year jail sentence for infractions, has long been the object of calls for reform. In recent years as opposition, especially from the Roman Catholic Church, has stiffened, bitter debates and incidents have developed over the issue.

The Social Democrat-Liberal coalition government made the issue a centerpiece of its 1973 social reform program. Last June it got the liberalizing law passed by an absolute majority of 260 to 218 votes, overriding a veto by the upper house.

The Christian Democrats immediately appealed the law to the constitutional court, which issued an injunction suspending it on June 24, 1974, while it deliberated.

The court's majority ruled today that the constitution put a top priority on the preservation of life and required that this principle be given the widest possible interpretation in the laws.

The two dissenting judges, who included the only woman on the panel, Wiltrud Rupp-von Brunn, said the court had no business deciding whether abortion should be unconditional for a specific period or conditioned on special circumstances.

Spain Premier Said to Receive Labor Minister's Resignation

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Luis de la Fuente, minister of labor for the past six years, was understood today to have handed in his resignation in further evidence of the conflicts now besetting the country and the government.

Mr. de la Fuente, a 51-year-old lawyer, who has spent his public career as a high official of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime, gave his resignation to Premier Carlos Arias Navarro yesterday after controversy developed within the cabinet over how far to go in permitting the right to strike.

Strikes are prohibited by law but industrial workers and other wage earners have had increasing frequent recourse to strikes, notably in the past few months. A decree has been under consideration within the government for some time recognizing, in effect, a fact of national life. But, like other reforms the Premier has tried to promote, it has met

opposition from more conservative and cautious groups.

Mr. de la Fuente has no reputation in Spain as a liberal but some of the changes in the proposed decree were said to be even too much for him. One of them would have given employers the right to discharge striking workers. A strike itself would be considered legitimate as a last recourse after a number of conciliatory and arbitrational procedures had been exhausted and there was no evidence of political motivation.

The charge of political motivation in Spanish labor conflicts is hard to avoid since most strikes are promoted by clandestine political and labor groups generally considered politically subversive.

Mr. de la Fuente was said to have also incurred the ire of management groups by providing in the decree for strong penalties for illegal lockouts.

Resigning from government service was almost unheard of a few years ago in Spain, where Gen. Franco has maintained a kind of military discipline over his aides. But with the growing feeling that the system is in its twilight period and change for something else is impending, officials have taken bolder stands.

Dismissal of Minister

Last fall, the dismissal of Pio Cabanillas, the liberal minister of information, was followed by the resignation of Antonio Barrena de Irujo, the minister of finance, and several other officials who expressed their solidarity with Mr. Cabanillas.

Mr. Arias was reported to have as yet made no decision on whether to accept the resignation of Mr. de la Fuente and perhaps go on to other changes in a cabinet that has been confronting increasing difficulties in the economy, education, information and public order. As usual, the last word was expected to be that of Gen. Franco.

Spain Punishes Women's Units For a Boycott

MADRID, Feb. 25 (AP).—The police today banned for three months any meetings by women's organizations that supported an anti-inflation boycott of Madrid's 70 food markets last week. More than 25 women's groups are involved.

The director-general of security said that the organizations had signed boycott-support declarations "judged to be of a subversive character."

The boycott was staged in conjunction with a call for a general strike in Madrid. The strike failed to develop, but university students boycotted classes and some clashed with police at several points in the city. More than 90 students were arrested.

Among the groups coming under today's ban are the Spanish Association of University Women, the Spanish Association of Legally Separated Women and the Castilian Association of Housewives and Consumers.

Ford, Kissinger Press for Quick Aid to Indochina

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (IHT).—The Ford administration today increased its pressure on Congress to approve quickly emergency funds for Cambodia and South Vietnam in order to ward off the two nations' surrender to Communist troops.

President Ford, in a letter to House Speaker Carl Albert, said that if the lawmakers do not approve swiftly his \$222-million request for ammunition for Cambodia, "the government forces will be forced, within weeks, to surrender to the insurgents." Soon after Mr. Ford's letter was read to the House, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a news conference that the same urgency applies to South Vietnam.

The Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, he said, cannot survive without some form of long-range American assistance, and its collapse would wreck U.S. foreign policy based on Washington's pledges to endangered nations. The administration has before Congress an urgent request for \$300 million in extra assistance to Saigon.

The President told the House members in the face of strong opposition on Capitol Hill to further U.S. outlays for Indochina, that unless additional U.S. arms aid were forthcoming quickly, the Cambodia Army would run out of ammunition in less than a month.

'Cannot Survive'

"An independent Cambodia cannot survive unless the Congress acts very soon to provide supplemental military and economic assistance," Mr. Ford wrote.

Mr. Kissinger reiterated today the argument that U.S. failure now to help Cambodia and to undertake longer-range aid to South Vietnam would indicate that no other nation having a similar relationship with America could trust a U.S. commitment, and this would devastate American foreign policy.

He said that the United States is still trying to arrange definitive peace settlements in South Vietnam and Cambodia, but said that he expects the efforts to be stymied until the situation on the ground improves. It now is more than two years since the Paris cease-fire accords on South Vietnam were signed.

On other subjects, Mr. Kissinger:

• Described as "a major step forward" a statement by Syria's President Hafez al-Assad that he might consider a peace settlement with Israel.

• Said that any U.S. guarantee of peace in the Middle East will be given only in support of a final settlement in the region.

• Insisted that U.S. policy calls for "a guaranteed" or floor price for imported oil. This is consistent with his proposal which was presented to the International Energy Agency in Paris last month, but differs from Treasury Department statements that the administration is not committed to a floor under oil prices.

Mr. Kissinger said he had discussed the subject this morning with President Ford and "the President's policy is to have a guaranteed price" although "now to establish it is up to each country."

• Criticized India's ambassador in Washington for saying that yesterday's lifting of the U.S. arms embargo against Pakistan was "a serious setback" to U.S.-Indian relations.

• Said that a published report from Madrid (IHT, Feb. 25) that the Spanish government had lifted the curfew in Lima and nearby Callao that followed civil disturbances here 19 days ago.

Oudong Falls To Insurgents In Cambodia

2d Time in a Year Ex-Capital Captured

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 25.—Government forces have abandoned the former national capital of Oudong after fierce fighting, giving Communist-led insurgents virtual control of a corridor to within eight miles of besieged Phnom Penh.

The announcement of the fall of Oudong was made tonight by the Cambodian high command. It was the second time in less than a year that the town fell to the rebels, who stormed it last March.

The command said about 700 defenders retreated yesterday about four miles from Oudong to the Tonle Sap River town of Longvek, about 25 miles north of the capital. The insurgents gained virtual control of a corridor as far as Prek Phnum, eight miles north of here.

Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge intensified its rocket attacks on Phnom Penh and U.S. diplomats reported that the U.S. airlift had delivered a record amount of more than 1,000 tons of ammunition in 24 hours.

'Even Higher'

"We are going even higher," said a U.S. official. The U.S. Embassy in Saigon announced that the airlift would be expanded Thursday to fly 545 tons of rice and 20,500 gallons of gasoline and other petroleum products daily from the South Vietnamese capital to besieged Phnom Penh.

A State Department official announced yesterday that the expanded airlift would be continued for 30 days. He said three commercial DC-8s would be used at the start, and the number of aircraft would be increased to five.

The Khmer Rouge fired 35 107-mm rockets into Phnom Penh and its airport today. The rockets wounded four persons, damaged several shops and set afire a DC-3, owned by a Cambodian airline.

The Khmer Rouge continued its heavy shelling of the Neck Long naval base, 38 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, the major position still held by the government on the Mekong River.

Military sources reported that despite the insurgent forces on both sides of the river, fresh government troops were landed on a strategic island near Neak Luong, and government troops also were sent ashore five miles to the south to reinforce a threatened position.

In South Vietnam, the air force claimed its pilots wrecked 80 trucks and a tank to a North Vietnamese supply convoy along the border.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ousted by Khrushchev

Nikolai Bulganin, Ex-Premier, Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Nikolai A. Bulganin, 79, the former Soviet premier, died yesterday in Moscow after a long illness, according to dispatches from the Soviet capital.

Marshal Bulganin was a member of the Soviet ruling group for the decade of 1948 to 1958, spanning the last years of the Stalin period and the first part of the Khrushchev era. He was ousted from the leadership by Nikita Khrushchev for having sided with a group of political opponents known as the "anti-Party group."

The Soviet government announced the death in a brief statement of the type that is served for former political leaders who fell out of favor.

"The Council of Ministers announces with regret the death of Marshal Bulganin," the statement said. No official obituary was made public.

A shrewd careerist, Marshal Bulganin rose from the ranks to the post of premier by dint of his ability to ingratiate himself with Stalin and then with Khrushchev. But he died in obscurity and disgrace, the price he paid for failing to back the right line at the most crucial moment

in the power struggles of post-Stalinist Russia.

The full story has never been revealed, but enough has leaked out from Moscow so that the main outlines of Marshal Bulganin's political mistakes seem clear.

The time was June, 1957, the



Nikolai Bulganin

place Moscow. The scene was Khrushchev's dramatic confrontation of the majority of his colleagues in the Presidium who demanded his removal as first secretary of the Communist Party.

As Khrushchev later described it, the session of party policymakers was heated. Marshal Bulganin, then premier, tried to push Khrushchev to the wall with the statement, "We are seven against your four."

Khrushchev said he replied that such a position might be true in mathematics, but not in politics.

To prove the point, Khrushchev went above the Presidium and appealed to the entire membership of the party's Central Committee, which gave him a vote of confidence, keeping him in power.

The faction, called the anti-Party group, which Marshal Bulganin had joined at the last moment, was crushed.

Marshal Bulganin, who had become a world figure in travel with Khrushchev—the "B & K team"—was allowed to remain rather ineffectively as premier while Khrushchev used his party position to concentrate all power in his own hands.

In March, 1958, the end came. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

ABC Publishes Interview

MADRID, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The government allowed the newspaper ABC to publish today an interview with Count Juan of Barcelona, the head of Spain's royal house, after some controversial remarks were left out.

Among the omitted remarks was one accusing the Spanish regime of trying to perpetuate itself, sources said.

On the government's orders, the monarchist daily withdrew its features and picture sections containing the interview Sunday and went on sale without them.

France to Cut Back on Airliner Orders From U.S.

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT).—Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today that the erosion of the dollar was giving the United States too much commercial advantage, and indicated that to compensate France was cutting back on its purchases of U.S. aircraft.

Indicating a sharp disagreement with Air France, the state-owned airline, over the replacement of 52 aircraft, Mr. Fourcade said that either Air France bought what the government told it to, or the Air France "directors will be changed."

"It is not normal for the directors of a state-owned enterprise to set up a feudality within the state," he said.

Tempted by the low dollar rate—4.21 francs to the dollar today—Air France has wanted to buy the Boeing 737 or the DC-9 to replace its fleet of aging Caravelles. A French-made plane, the medium-range Mercure, is also in the running, but Dassault so far

has sold only 10 Mercures, all to Air Inter, the French domestic airline. Air France has refused to buy any.

"We have planes to sell," said Mr. Fourcade today. "We are going to sell the Mercure in France. It is an excellent plane."

The French have long been upset that the United States sells 90 per cent of the world's commercial aircraft. They have been seeking an agreement for some time with Washington that would protect both their commercial and military aircraft industries. One problem has been that France makes no long-range aircraft that can compete with the American giants. Eighteen of the 53 planes Air France wants to replace are old Boeing 707s.

Giscard on the Economy

Meanwhile, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tonight announced a series of measures to help the poor and the unemployed but said that France's economy was heading back toward equilibrium.

In his second fireside chat of the year, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the unemployment picture in France had worsened enough for the state to begin direct aid to the worst hit.

Citing the example of the United States, which he said had adopted unemployment measures that had worsened inflation without reducing unemployment, he said that the French goal was to do it without inflation.

He announced measures that would primarily benefit the elderly, low-income families, farmers and the partly unemployed. Last fall, France adopted measures giving those laid off a full year's salary.

The French President's relative optimism and ad-hoc aid to the unemployed have been severely criticized by the opposition. L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, said today that unemployment had climbed to 1.1 million, considerably more than the 780,000 officially announced. It also said that the partly unemployed had reached 421,000.

The aid measures announced by the President today will augment the incomes of 7.5 million elderly and poor Frenchmen and increase farm incomes by 3.6 billion francs (\$617,600,000) in direct payments during 1975. The direct aid will increase farm income by 3 per cent over the 10-per-cent agricultural price increases decided on by the European Community for 1975.

In another development, the government has announced that it will hold tomorrow's Cabinet meeting in the "satellite" city of Evry, the second time the meeting has been moved from Paris.

Last September, the government met in Lyons, to symbolize its plan for regional reform. The choice of Evry is to emphasize the importance of the suburbs. Evry is a city of high-rise buildings, designed as a "satellite" of the capital by city planners to decentralize Paris. Some 15 miles south of the capital, Evry had 67,000 inhabitants in 1952, has 250,000 today and is expected to have 420,000 by 1985.



RARITY—Black jaguar cubs, now nearly 3 months old, displayed recently by the Hannover zoo which said the sire was a black jaguar from Brazil and the dam a spotted jaguar. The zoo said black offspring of mixed parents were rare.

First Such Military Deal

Abu Dhabi Said to Be Getting U.S. Aircraft

By Eric Pace

ABU DHABI, Feb. 25 (NYT).—The armed forces of this Persian Gulf sheikhdom will acquire in the next few weeks two C-130 transport aircraft, their first major pieces of U.S.-made military equipment, quipped informants reported yesterday. Abu Dhabi has already sent aircraft to the United States for training on the planes.

The sale of the aircraft, a kind that was used during the Vietnam war, is a further step in the increasing U.S. military role in the Gulf area.

Within the last few months, Washington has sold anti-tank missiles and land mines to Oman and more than \$200 million in anti-aircraft missiles, planes and transport vehicles to Kuwait.

The largest purchaser of U.S. arms in the area has been Iran, which has more than 50 C-130s, according to qualified sources in Tehran. Much of Iran's military planning is based on the use of the transport aircraft, known as the Hercules.

Commercial Deal

Abu Dhabi's purchase of C-130s could not be officially confirmed here. The sources said the contract for the sale was signed two years ago. They said the deal, thought to have been for less than \$10 million, had been a commercial one between Abu Dhabi and Lockheed, the manufacturer of the Hercules. The gap between the concluding of the deal and the delivery of the aircraft are apparently due to delays in Lockheed's production schedules, the informants said.

They said it was to be assumed that the transaction had the blessing of the U.S. government in the form of an export license approved by the State Department.

It was unclear what the status of the transaction would be in the event of enactment of a bill.

New Mount Etna Crater

CATANIA, Sicily, Feb. 25 (AP).—Mount Etna burst open a new crater last night amid snow on its north slope. In addition to its central crater, the volcano now has three subsidiary craters, all active.

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Use of Heroin Spreading in Saigon Army

30% Called Addicts In One Garrison

By Fox Butterfield

PLEIKU, South Vietnam, Feb. 25 (NYT).—In the dingy, dimly lit back room of a house near the Catholic cathedral here, two soldiers lay sprawled on a bed, their eyes closed.

Another soldier, in the mottled green camouflage uniform of a South Vietnamese Ranger, entered the room and approached a tired-looking old man squatting in the corner over a water pipe. "Dad, may I borrow the bowl and sword," he asked. These were the code words used to ask for a heroin injection.

This was an example of a growing heroin-addiction problem throughout the South Vietnamese armed forces and among some well-to-do young civilians, especially in Saigon.

According to military investigators in this dusty Central Highlands garrison city, about 30 per cent of the army and combat soldiers stationed here now use heroin in some form. At least part of this heroin is said to be sold by South Vietnamese officers.

There have been no known instances of plane crashes or avoidance of combat because of this use of narcotics. But there have been several cases reported here recently of deaths among pilots and soldiers because of overdoses.

Mood of Despair

The drug problem began, Vietnamese familiar with it say, with the national mood of despair that accompanied the Communists' offensive in 1973 and then the ineffective Paris peace agreement in 1973. The problem is most acute in isolated garrisons such as Pleiku, where there has been little actual fighting recently and boredom is almost as big an enemy as the North Vietnamese.

In the view of investigators, the heroin problem is also a direct legacy of the American presence in Vietnam.

Moreover, narcotics specialists believe, much of the heroin being sold in Vietnam now is left over from the large stockpiles accumulated in those earlier years to supply American servicemen.

The wholesale drug business in Vietnam is thought to be carried on by Chinese networks operating from Cholon, the large Chinese market of Saigon. But just who makes it to the troops is murky.

Because the heroin is of extremely high purity—from 90 to 97 per cent—it is dangerous to inject it directly, and most users mix it with tobacco for smoking. Street heroin in New York often is of as low purity as 2 to 3 per cent.

The South Vietnamese Army has established several rehabilitation centers and hospital wards, including one at the Cong Hoa Military Hospital in Saigon, which has treated more than 1,000 patients in two years.

Oxford Votes Against Degree For Bhutto

OXFORD, England, Feb. 25 (AP).—Oxford University decided by a decisive margin today not to award an honorary degree of doctor of civil law to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

The Oxford Congregation, the university's governing body, voted 239 to 133 against the proposed award. The issue has embroiled it in an embarrassing debate for more than a month.

Mr. Bhutto, an Oxford alumnus, had been proposed as a recipient of the degree at ceremonies next June 25. But on Jan. 21, Richard Gombrich, a lecturer in the Sanskrit and Pali languages, formally opposed the award. He claimed Mr. Bhutto was at least partly responsible for alleged atrocities in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—in 1971, including the sacking of Dacca University.

Britain Gives Oil Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

barrel extracted. After their investment and operating costs are subtracted, they will pay the new petroleum revenue tax of 45 per cent on what is left. Then, they will pay the normal corporation tax of 52 per cent on the remainder.

In all, Mr. Dell estimated that the state will receive about 70 per cent of the net value of the oil, perhaps \$7 billion in the 1980s.

The concessions to the companies are these:

- The 45-per-cent rate is at the low end of the expected scale. There had been indications that the government might demand as much as 65 per cent.

- Apart from royalties, no taxes will be paid until the companies earn 175 per cent of their investment in the North Sea. This tax write-off was first planned to be 150 per cent.

- No petroleum revenue tax will be paid on the first million tons a year (20,000 barrels a day) taken from each field. This will encourage the development of small fields.

- No petroleum revenue tax will be paid if the rate of profit in any field falls below 30 per cent of the capital invested in it. This is a concession aimed at preserving profits from a sharp drop in the price of oil.

In addition to the tax, the government insists on owning at least 51 per cent of any newly discovered field and is now negotiating with the companies to get the same share in fields that have already been discovered. The industry is unhappy with these plans, but Mr. Dell said that there will be no retreat from them.

Yemen Sentences Hijacker to Death

BEIRUT, Feb. 25 (UPI).—A Yemeni court today sentenced a man who seized a Yemeni airliner Sunday to death, the Iraqi news agency said in a dispatch from Sanaa.

The hijacker, Ali ben Ali Awadi, told the court that he commanded the Yemeni Airways DC-3 in an attempt to pressure authorities to pay compensation to the families of his brother and uncle who were killed in the civil war which followed the 1962 overthrow of the royalist regime in Yemen, the agency said.

Oudong Falls To Insurgents

(Continued from Page 1)

the Cambodian and Laotian borders, 280 miles north of Saigon.

Two Republican members of Congress surveying South Vietnam's needs for additional U.S. military aid, Rep. Paul McCloskey of California and Sen. Dewey Bartlett of Oklahoma, are visiting the government's Mekong Delta command headquarters in Danang.

U.S. Group to Saigon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—A congressional delegation is embarking on a week-long fact-finding trip to Vietnam and possibly Cambodia at the request of President Ford, who is seeking additional military aid for Indochina.

The six-member delegation leaving today includes two outspoken House opponents of U.S. involvement in Indochina, Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn.

Live Coverage Of Commons Set for Radio

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—For the first time, the House of Commons has authorized live radio coverage of its proceedings. Debates will be broadcast for a trial period of four weeks to gauge public interest.

The move was approved in a Commons vote last night. But the house rejected a proposal to allow television cameras into the chamber for a three-week experiment.

Live radio relays were approved in a 354-182 vote. Live TV coverage was rejected by a 12-vote margin.

It was the third time in nine years that the house voted on the issue, and the first defeat of the anti-broadcast bloc. As on the previous occasions, members were allowed by party leaders to vote as they wished.



AFTER ELECTION—Garlanded Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah accepting congratulations from a woman legislator after his election Monday as leader of Kashmir Assembly.

Sheikh Abdullah Returns Officially to Power in Kashmir

JAMMU, India, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah today became chief minister of India's northern Kashmir State, a position he regained after 22 years of political effort on behalf of Kashmir.

The 71-year-old Muslim leader was sworn in by State Gov. L. K. Jha.

The return to power of Abdullah, known as the Lion of Kashmir, is expected to end 28 years of political strife in Kashmir and complete the process of the accession of the strategic state to India that began in 1947. Abdullah will head a new four-member council of ministers that includes his close associate, Mirza Afzal Beg.

The ceremony marked the culmination of two years of difficult negotiations between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and Abdullah.

Pakistan, which controls 40 per cent of the 86,000-square-mile state, refused to recognize the settlement because it did not take part in the negotiations. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called on Pakistanis and Kashmiris all over the world to strike Friday to protest the agreement.

Communist Take-Over Is Theme

Italian Political Novel Creates Sensation

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 25 (NYT).—A political novel that cannot yet be bought in any bookstore has already become a political and literary sensation here because of its theme—a Communist take-over in Italy with support from Moscow, Washington and the Vatican—and because of the mystery surrounding its author, "Anonymous."

The title of this book of fiction, which uses actual political figures as characters, is "Berlinguer and the Professor." The first of the title characters is Enrico Berlinguer, the nobleman from Sardinia who is chief of the Italian Communist party. "The Professor" is former Premier

Amintore Fanfani, leader of the Christian Democratic party.

In the novel no fewer than 27 leading Christian Democrats die in savage fighting among their party's factions before the Communists consolidate their power.

Rizzoli, the Milan publishing house, has announced that "Berlinguer and the Professor" will be on sale in a week. But sets of galley proofs and advance copies of the 135-page novel have been circulating for weeks, and Italians who have read the book are chuckling over the satirical portrayals of some of the nation's best-known figures and are trying to guess who wrote the book.

The politician who has been suggested most often as the author is former Premier Giulio Andreotti. Mr. Andreotti, who is budget minister in the present government, is the author of works on 19th-century and 20th-century history and has a caustic wit that is not typical of Italian politicians. He also heads a Christian Democratic faction opposed to Mr. Fanfani.

Mr. Andreotti has publicly denied authorship of the book, which promises to become a best seller.

In the fictional events that lead to a Communist take-over, Mr. Andreotti is pictured as seeking refuge in the Vatican, but he is killed by a false cardinal whose hand he "fairly" kisses.

Meat Scarcity

Another former premier, Emilio Colombo, is cast as an exile who is shot down by a hired assassin in Brussels. The present Premier, Aldo Moro, is depicted as escaping the massacre of feuding Christian Democrats with no more than a facial scar from a knife.

Mayhem ends when Mr. Berlinguer and Mr. Fanfani reach a deal in which the Communist becomes chief of a new authoritarian regime and the Christian Democrat is proclaimed nominal president but retires to a convent. A "Pope John XXIV" blesses both leaders.

The idea clearly behind the farcical fiction is that continued disunity among Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, would inevitably bring the Communists to power.

In one scene, the Italian government, still controlled by the Christian Democrats, is entertaining the visiting president of the United States in Rome. But the Communists are already so strong that they can dictate what the guest is to be served at a state banquet—spaghetti and sausages. The name of the American president just before the fictional 1980 coup in Italy is Henry Kissinger.

He said that while he favors open-ended military aid for Saigon, he would acquiesce to a three-year limit by Congress.

Conspiracy Trial Of Ex-Senator Begins in Florida

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 25 (UPI).—The bribery-conspiracy trial of former Sen. Edward Gurney, the first U.S. senator in a half-century to be criminally indicted while in office, began yesterday with the opening of jury selection.

He is a former Republican member of the Senate Watergate committee. U.S. District Judge Eon Krutzman outlined the charges against Mr. Gurney, 61, and four co-defendants—two former aides, James Groot and Joseph Bastien, and two former officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Ralph Kohns and Wayne Swiger.

Two counts charge Mr. Gurney alone with seeking and accepting a condominium apartment in Vero Beach from a developer in return for favorable consideration by HUD officials of a request for mortgage insurance.

Ex-Governor Tried

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 25 (AP).—The bribery and extortion trial of former Oklahoma Gov. David Hall and W.W. Taylor of Dallas began in federal court yesterday with the selection of a jury of seven men and five women.

Yugoslavia Begins Trial Of Mihajlov

Fourth Prosecution In 9 Years for Writer

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Feb. 25 (UPI).—President writer Mihajlov today began his fourth trial in nine years—today charged with spreading anti-Yugoslav propaganda and collaborating with hostile émigré groups.

Standing throughout the opening four-hour session, Mr. Mihajlov, who has spent 3 1/2 years behind bars for his anti-Soviet views and criticisms of one-party rule in Yugoslavia, said that his writing was designed to be of benefit to Yugoslavia.

"My articles were aimed to help the Yugoslav struggle for socialist self-management, though I believe that this is only possible within a dual-party system."

If convicted, Yugoslav-born Mihajlov, whose parents were White Russian Jewish immigrants, faces a maximum term of 15 years.

"Moscow Summer"

Best known for bringing a Russian dissident movement to Western attention with his scathing critical travelogue "Moscow Summer" in 1954, Mihajlov is accused of publishing four articles in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung magazine, based in West Germany, in 1964, and collaborating with some 10 other émigré publications.

Mr. Mihajlov said all his articles in the magazine were written in better-known publications. He said that in 1964, he had written and published a book, "The New Yugoslavia," and that he had had little choice but to earn his living by publishing in the West.

"Since 1970 and my release from jail, I had a lot of offers from Western universities to teach Russian literature," he said. "I was rejected. After several attempts to get a passport, in the fall of 1972 I wrote a letter to President Tito explaining my position and asking him to help me find a job or give me back my passport."

"In January, 1973, I received an answer that the secretary of culture of Serbia would give me a job and an apartment and I really believed this would happen."

"When I went back to Yugoslavia six months later, however, I saw that they had been pulling my leg."

Arabs to Boycott Concerns Selling Israel Factories

CAIRO, Feb. 25.—The Arab Boycott Office, calling for stronger measures in its economic war against Israel, yesterday expanded its blacklist of foreign firms to include those who sell factories to the Jewish state.

Boycott Commissioner-General Mohammed Mahgoub told newsmen that the meeting of representatives of 17 Arab states "decided to ban any dealings with any foreign companies of concerns selling factories in Israel."

He did not indicate how many firms would be added to the list of about 2,000 blacklisted companies.

The Boycott Office also decided yesterday to blacklist the Bahai religious sect and ban its activities in any Arab country, because their members send money to Israel, Mr. Mahgoub said.

The Bahai movement originated among Shia Muslims in Iran in the late 18th century. They set up headquarters in Haifa in the 1920s when Palestine was under British mandate. The sect has expanded operations since.



GLASGOW TRASHMEN'S STRIKE—A workman surveying rubbish piled as high as the goal on a soccer field during the seventh week of a garbage truck drivers' strike. As gardens and backyards fill up, any open space is being used to stack the trash, which is seen more as a fire hazard than a health menace.

House and Senate Democrats Reveal Split on Energy Plan

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, the House majority leader, disclosed yesterday that House Democrats' task force on energy and the economy was amending a three-year increase of 16 cents a gallon in the gasoline tax and a quota on oil imports that would gradually drop.

O'Neill's summary of the findings of the task force headed by Rep. James Wright indicated substantial differences between House and Senate Democrats. The latter do not believe an import quota is necessary, according to a Senate aide, and favor a smaller and slower increase in gasoline taxes tied to improvement in the economy.

An administration source said the House Democrats' thinking seemed to be more compatible with President Ford's proposal to raise fuel prices, and would lift the price of gasoline by a few cents more than Mr. Ford had contemplated.

Oil Import Quota

Mr. Ford has said that he would supplement the higher taxes he proposed, \$2 a barrel on crude oil and an equivalent levy on natural gas, with quotas on other supply restrictions if necessary to reach his goal of cutting oil imports in 1975 by a million barrels a day. This indicates that Mr. Ford has already accepted the idea of using a quota as a supplemental means of shrinking imports, but not as the primary tool.

Rep. Wright met during the weekend with Sen. John Pastore of Rhode Island, head of the Senate Democratic Ad Hoc Committee on Energy, and they are scheduled to confer again. No deadline for harmonizing their positions has been set, a source said.

Both legislators met privately in recent days with Frank Zarb, the federal energy administrator, if was learned.

However, the administration is unlikely to engage in detailed negotiations with the Democrats until Congress has attempted to override Mr. Ford's promised veto of the bill to suspend for 90 days the fee that Mr. Ford has imposed on imported crude oil.

Veto Message

Mr. Ford is unlikely to send a veto message to Congress before the end of the week, to make sure that Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., now visiting Vietnam, will be back for the vote to override the veto.

Even with Sen. Bartlett's vote, an administration strategist conceded, it was uncertain that the White House could defeat the attempt to override. Mr. Ford would prefer to negotiate an energy policy with the Democrats with the tactical advantage of having made the veto stick.

Rep. O'Neill disclosed key elements in the Wright group's thinking in a midday speech to the Women's National Democratic Club. A House aide said later that Rep. O'Neill's remarks were "reflective of a document that's supposed to be secret."

FBI Probes Leak Of List of Banks' Interest Charges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Federal Reserve Board said yesterday that Chairman Arthur Burns had asked the FBI to investigate its employees to determine if any gave Consumer Reports magazine a list of interest rates charged by banks for consumer loans.

A board spokesman made the statement after it was learned that FBI agents had been interviewing employees of the Fed—the bank-regulatory agency is known—in attempts to determine who might have leaked the interest-rate list.

The list, which appears in the March issue of the 2-million-circulation magazine, shows variations of as much as five percentage points in interest rates charged for auto, personal and consumer loans given by different banks.

Consumer Reports obtained the list from sources it refuses to disclose after the U.S. District Court here ordered the Fed to give the list to the magazine under the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act.

The list was not given because the court's ruling was stayed pending the outcome of an appeal by the board.



FOR COOLING BEER—A Bavarian innkeeper and helpers busy loading a truck with ice at a small lake near Bad Toelz. It will be put in the inn's beer cellar for cooling beer during the summer season. Natural ice is still the only cooling system used in a few remaining traditional beer cellars in Bavaria.

Help for Senate Reformers

Rockefeller Influences Filibuster Debate

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—With major assistance from Vice President Rockefeller, Senate reformers appeared to gain the upper hand yesterday in their battle to modify the Senate's filibuster rule.

But the fight was far from over when the Senate recessed last night, and it was by no means certain that the reformers would ever be able to administer the clinching blow.

Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., used traditional parliamentary tactics and some novel ones to prevent a direct vote on the issue of whether the Senate should permit a three-fifths vote, instead of the present two-thirds, to cut off a filibuster.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, said last night that he did not know how long Sen. Allen would be able to keep the Senate from resolving the question.

But the willingness of the Vice-President as well as that of Sen. Mansfield, to help the proponents of the rules change, made them confident that eventually they would win.

"I don't know now how we can possibly lose in the long run," said a Senate aide who has worked for reform. "But I don't know how long it will take."

Allen ignored Time and again, Mr. Rockefeller, sitting as presiding officer, ignored Sen. Allen's requests for recognition.

In doing that, Mr. Rockefeller frustrated Sen. Allen's main strategy—alternating calls for quorums and privileged motions for recesses that required votes.

At one point, Sen. Allen had the Senate in such a parliamentary tangle that a vote was taken on the following:

A motion to table a motion to reconsider a vote to table an appeal of a ruling that a point of order was not in order against a motion to table another point of order against a motion to bring to a vote the motion to call up the resolution that would institute the rules change.

Thanks to Mr. Rockefeller's refusal to recognize Sen. Allen every time the Alabama senator jumped to his feet, the Senate began winnowing its way through that maze of motions and points of order.

An Extended Speech But, late this afternoon, the reformers slipped up, just as they had last Thursday, and Sen. Allen seized the opportunity provided by the reformers' carelessness and killed the rest of the day with an extended speech.

When the Senate resumed today, Mr. Rockefeller withdrew recognition of Sen. Allen.

The minority is part of the time-honored system of checks and balances.

If the rules change is adopted, 60 senators, rather than 67, would be sufficient to invoke closure and bring a matter to a vote when all 100 senators were present.

In a series of votes on technicalities yesterday, it was clear that a majority of about 10 senators favors the rules change.

The votes reflected the key 51-to-42 vote of last Thursday by which the Senate accepted the theory that a simple majority, and not two-thirds, was all that was needed to change Senate rules at the beginning of a new Congress.

Humphrey Fears Weakening Of NATO and Wants Hearings

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, a longtime internationalist, warned that Europe's deteriorating economic situation might weaken NATO ties and hopes to hold congressional hearings this year on the Atlantic alliance.

His chief concern is with the southern flank—Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey. The senator feels that economic factors may contribute to Communist take-overs in Italy and Portugal, while the Cyprus conflict has hurt relations between the United States and Greece and Turkey.

Asked for his suggestions on increasing NATO's strength, Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., said in a telephone interview, "We need regular consultations with NATO on a systematic basis."

In recent years, I think our tendency has been to be so deeply involved with China, the Soviet Union and the Middle East that the United States has neglected NATO.

Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel yesterday again threatened to shut American bases in Turkey "if we are not able to sustain our military effort."

Because these joint defense installations mean Turkey has to assume additional risk" resulting from the Feb. 5 congressional cutoff of military aid.

Wants Answer Mr. Esenbel, in an interview in Ankara, also asked that NATO "come forward with an answer," since "Turkey will not be able to sustain the same kind of preparedness as far as NATO defense is concerned."

Sen. Humphrey voted against the Turkish aid cutoff.

In a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing Feb. 4 on the confirmation of Wells Stabler to be ambassador to Spain, Sen. Humphrey called for the NATO review, saying, "In Portugal, there is a real, serious threat from the Communists. The liberals there are putting up a fight, but the Communists have taken over the labor movement. In my experience, that is always step number one in a Communist take-over."

Sen. Humphrey also cited efforts in Congress to reduce U.S. troops in Europe, saying, "Congress must decide whether it is interested in economy or national security."

There has been a whole new Congress since NATO was formed and I think there is a tendency now not to realize the U.S.'s strategic interest in NATO."

Sen. Humphrey said he is not for reducing combat-effective troops in NATO, but "maybe if we can make more troops combat effective, then we could have some reductions."

He thinks NATO's economic aspects are what should be especially studied. "I don't think we in America alone can make judgments on what is best for Western Europe."

We should study the impact of economic developments and the oil thing in Western Europe" to find how this has affected NATO's power.

Luns Confers With Ford WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns yesterday cautioned that the U.S. cutoff of military aid to Turkey could weaken the alliance. He also called the presence of U.S. troops in Europe a "very essential part" of the alliance.

Vote Heavy For Primary In Chicago

Mayor Daley Faces Democratic Challenge

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP).—Mayor Richard Daley faced opposition in the Democratic primary election for the first time today as he sought a sixth term as mayor.

Mr. Daley, 72, who was first elected to the office in 1955, is opposed by three challengers in the primary to choose an opponent for a weak Republican candidate in the April final election.

Despite snow and cold, voters appeared to be turning out in unusually high numbers, buoying the hopes of the challengers. At 3 p.m., the Chicago Board of Elections predicted that possibly a record 800,000 persons—more than half the number of registered voters—will have voted before the polls close.

In addition to having a choice for the first time during Mr. Daley's reign, Chicago Democrats may also choose among issues raised by challengers—corruption in government, Mr. Daley's health, a record crime rate, schools, and neighborhoods that critics say are decaying while big contractors polish the city's downtown skyline.

The most formidable of Mr. Daley's challengers is Alderman William Singer, who has been running for more than a year. Mr. Singer, representative of a liberal lakefront ward on the city's North Side, last took on Mr. Daley at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, when a delegation he headed unseated Mr. Daley's delegates in a bitter fight.

Other Candidates The other two candidates are Eugene Hanrahan and State Sen. Richard Newhouse, a black running with the endorsement of the Rev. Jesse Jackson but without adequate funds.

Mr. Hanrahan, former Cook County prosecutor who was acquitted in a trial stemming from a police raid on a Black Panther apartment in 1969, lost his once-secure Daley sponsorship when he decided to seek re-election as prosecutor on his own in 1972. He lost and joined the primary mayoral race after losing another comeback attempt in a congressional race last November.

Mr. Singer is estimated to have spent \$700,000 in his long campaign. It is considered well-organized, although falling short of the discipline and loyalty Mr. Daley's army of precinct workers commands from the city's large ethnic and black voters.

Media polls show Mr. Daley with a large lead over Mr. Singer, who is 34.

Two Chicago newspapers published by Marshall Field, the Sun-Times and the Daily News, endorsed Mr. Singer, while the Chicago Tribune decided to endorse no one in the Democratic primary. It was the first time that Mr. Daley failed to receive an endorsement from the metropolitan papers.

Episcopal Priest to Be Tried On Woman's Communion Role

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Episcopal Diocese of Washington formally notified the Rev. William Wendt yesterday that he will be brought to trial on a charge of violating church law because he allowed a woman to celebrate holy communion at his church.

The ecclesiastical trial, said by church authorities to be the first conducted in the Washington Diocese, centers on questions of church discipline rather than sacred doctrine. The charge is therefore less serious than if doctrinal matters were at issue.

No question of heresy is involved. While the Right Rev. William Creighton, Bishop of Washington, and diocesan officials have been dismayed at the prospect of the trial, Father Wendt has welcomed it as a possible test case of the women's ordination issue in the church.

Under church law, Bishop Creighton was forced to convene the Board of Presenters—roughly the equivalent of a grand jury—when 18 priests of the diocese leveled charges against Father Wendt last November.

Communion Celebrated The case grows out of Father Wendt's invitation to the Rev. Alison Cheek to celebrate holy communion at the Church of St. Stephen and the Incarnation last Nov. 10.

Mrs. Cheek is one of 11 women ordained to the priesthood last July in Philadelphia in defiance of a tradition against women priests.

The church's House of Bishops subsequently held that the ordinations were invalid, but some canon law experts in the church have questioned that ruling.

William Stringfellow, who will represent Father Wendt at the trial, called the bishops' ruling "at most, an interesting expression of opinion of some of the bishops, but it has no effect on the canonical status of the women."

Father Wendt is charged with violating his ordination vows of obedience to his bishop and with disregarding a church canon governing worship in the church.

Church canons limit celebration of holy communion to ordained priests.

Bishop Creighton, who has been

outspoken in church councils in favoring ordination of women to the priesthood, had asked Father Wendt not to permit Mrs. Cheek to celebrate communion at the church last November.

In an unusually conciliatory statement that he asked to be read at the Nov. 10 service, the bishop observed that Father Wendt, "as an act of conscience," disobeyed his request.

Mr. Stringfellow, who is both a civil and a canon lawyer and widely respected as a lay theologian, pointed out in a telephone interview that Father Wendt, in addition to his ordination vow of obedience to his bishop, also took a vow "to be heedful of the word of God in the Scriptures and be conscientiously understands it."

He called the question of the validity of Mrs. Cheek's ordination "central" to the issue facing Father Wendt.

"If it can be shown that the ordinations [of the 11 women] were valid, then the burden" on Father Wendt is in choosing between conscience and what church canons refer to as the "godly counsel of the bishop," he said.

The trial is to be convened within 60 days.

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Justice Dept. Naming Bill in Handguns

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The first time since the 1968 days of the Johnson administration that the Justice Department has initiated a study of handgun control aimed at proposing a legislative proposal for action to Congress, according to informed sources.

Working group within the department, formed after Attorney General Edward Levi said at confirmation hearings that he would "make a proposal" to deal with the sort of "cheap revolver called a 'Saturday-night special' is being analyzed the problem of control.

Since the group has only been to analyze the matter, the nature and content of its recommendations to Mr. Levi have not been determined.

Two dozen proposals dealing with gun control have been introduced in Congress. They include proposals to ban private carry and possession of guns, to prohibit the manufacture, importation, transfer or transferring of handguns and to license and register guns.

At the other end of the spectrum are a handful of bills to repeal the 1968 law, sponsored by Johnson administration, that bans sale of guns through the mail and importation of cheap guns, but not of their parts.

As a result of the loophole in 1968 law, handgun parts continue to be imported and assembled in this country. In the few years the sale of handgun parts has risen dramatically. It is estimated that about 2.5 million are sold annually. According to congressional testimony, about 1 million are privately owned in the United States.

Although the Saturday-night special has been cited by gun control proponents as accounting for dramatic increase in gun crime, the most outspoken gun rights assert that a ban on Saturday-night specials alone will be an effective approach to problem.

broader law, dealing with guns in general, however, did face much stiffer opposition. As a Justice Department put it, "It's clear that legislation dealing with the Saturday-night special is a real deal possibility, whereas with broader proposal, you're not sure to get anywhere."

S. Legal Unit Regresses Changes Laws on Rape

By Edward Cowan

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Urban Bar Association yesterday urged states to redraft laws of rape so that women can charge as perpetrators and be as victims. The group also urged the softening of the evidentiary rules needed for convictions.

Most states have laws worded that only women can be rape victims and only men can be perpetrators.

Most state rape laws deal only with the penetration of a female's body by a male's penis, said Connie Weinbaum, who introduced a motion asking the ABA's House Delegates to advocate the changes, which were approved a vote vote.

Under the resolution, penetration of any region of the body human or other objects that a person's will would constitute rape, said Mrs. Borken, a student at the University of New Mexico Law School Albuquerque. She introduced a resolution on behalf of the ABA Law Student Division at its annual winter meeting here.

The law student's study showed a 50-per-cent increase in reported rapes during the last five years and indicated that 80 per cent of all rapes go unreported.

Trial in Death of Son of Onassis Is Delayed

By Edward Cowan

ATHENS, Feb. 25 (UPI).—A week court yesterday postponed indefinitely the trial of an American pilot and five Greek technicians, accused of responsibility for the death of the son of the shipowner Aristotle Onassis plane crash at Athens airport 1973.

The trial was postponed because the pilot, Donald McCusker Columbus, Ohio, charged with voluntary manslaughter, had been subpoenaed and failed to appear in court, court sources said.



CONVERSATION PIECE?—Soviet icebreaker Ermak, at 21,000 tons reportedly the largest diesel-engined ship, photographed in the North Sea by a reconnaissance plane of the Royal Air Force.

The Tragedy of Cambodia

While administration officials plead with a note of desperation, for further American aid to Cambodia, and rice is airlifted into besieged Phnom Penh, it is clear that events in one area of Indochina are rising to a tragic climax. That Congress will refuse more military assistance to the Lon Nol regime is highly probable. And good arguments can be adduced to indicate that this, despite the almost inevitable Khmer Rouge takeover that will follow, may well be in the self-interest of the United States and to the at least short-term benefit of the Cambodian people.

Unfortunately, the most rational reasons for calling the civil war in Cambodia a failure for Lon Nol and his followers are not the ones that receive the most public attention. The United States, at the most articulate levels, is still wallowing in guilt over the whole involvement in Indochina, and over the 1970 "invasion" into Cambodia which produced such violent reactions on campuses and in Washington. Much of this emotion is valid enough. Getting into the Indochinese morass was the most serious error of American policy since World War II. But America did not create that bog single-handed and there is enough mud in it to stain more chancelleries than the State Department; more military establishments than the Pentagon.

Cambodia did not become involved in the problem when President Nixon sent American troops over the border. That entanglement began when the Viet Cong started using the Cambodian side of the Vietnamese frontier as a sanctuary—in fact, it began because the border itself was in dispute. One

would have to view Indochina with a very distorting pair of spectacles to see the Khmer Rouge—or the Pathet Lao, or the Viet Cong—as simply representing an upsurge of the Indochinese peasantry in favor of a Marxist solution for their domestic woes, or to visualize the United States as the only outside power arming the wars there. And a good deal of the history of the past 25 years would have to be overlooked to assume that there was an overwhelming desire on the part of the Indochinese to be one nation, with one Communist government.

The United States is not the only villain in the tragedy. It is, largely through its own self-examination, simply the most conspicuous. And if it declines to play that role any longer, the results will probably pose some risks for the non-Communist states in Southeast Asia. What will emerge in Indochina is obscure—probably some kind of national Communism, with close ties to Peking. But so many have died, to so little real purpose, for so long that a falling domino will have slighter impact than might once have been the case. And, in any event, there is not much value in supplying more arms to defeated armies, or in watching men, women and children continue to die in a cause that seems militarily hopeless.

Those are the best reasons for ending a process that should never have begun, in the places and for the purposes that the beginning was made. It is not necessary, however, to be blind to those who furnished arms, motivation and men to the other side, and whose gunpoint politics have been at least as devastating to lives and human rights as the worst with which the Americans charge themselves today.

European Security

Thirty years after the end of World War II in Central Europe, the writing of a formal peace treaty remains as distant as it was on V-E Day. As a substitute, the Soviet Union for years has been seeking a provisional settlement to consolidate the territorial status quo—with all of Europe east of the Elbe left under Soviet occupation or effective suzerainty. Moscow is familiar with the old French saying: "In diplomacy, nothing is more permanent than the provisional."

Moscow long has envisaged a European security agreement as a grandiose nonaggression pact binding all European countries to respect the "inviolability" of each other's existing *de facto* frontiers. With East Germany as a signatory, a kind of double acceptance would be achieved for the indefinite partition of Germany.

The 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Geneva now has been under way for almost two years. Its objective clearly has been to obtain a kind of ratification by the United States and Canada as well as East, West and neutral Europe of the West German-Soviet and West German-East German accords, which accepted the existence of the two German states.

The price the NATO allies initially demanded for signing on this dotted line was a beginning of Soviet military withdrawal from the heart of Europe. Not until Moscow agreed to the Mutual Force Reduction talks in Vienna between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries bordering Central Europe did the West agree to the Conference on European Security.

The link between the two conferences has gradually been abandoned by the West.

which has further accepted in principle the Soviet idea of a grandiose 35-nation summit conference this year to consecrate the projected European security agreement. In return, the NATO allies have sought language in the agreement binding the East to free human contacts and exchange of information across the dividing line in Europe, language that now has been substantially agreed, along with endorsement of economic and technological cooperation, as urged by Moscow. About the only major question yet to be resolved is Western insistence that the Conference on European Security provide some semblance of improved military security for West Europeans through advance warning of maneuvers and the exchange of observers.

Much stronger safeguards against a Soviet surprise attack from a maneuver posture are being sought in the Mutual Force Reduction accords in Vienna. But those accords are a long way from being concluded. Meanwhile, Western concessions have made the European security agreement a matter of far greater interest to the Soviet Union than to the West.

The marathon conference in Geneva undoubtedly has exhausted the patience of most participants. But it would be a serious error to conclude it at this point and stage a 35-nation summit meeting unless Moscow accepts some significant limitation on its preponderant military forces in Central Europe. Adequate warning of an attack in the making—in time for American reinforcements to cross the Atlantic—is the key to defense of West Europe by conventional arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Belgrade Stalinism

In the realm of freedom of ideas, at least, it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between today's Belgrade Titoism and yesterday's Moscow Stalinism. Thus, the famed Yugoslav writer, Mihajlo Mihajlov, is being tried for allegedly spreading hostile propaganda, a charge for which the maximum penalty is death. Last month eight outstanding Belgrade University professors were ousted from their positions by a legislative decree which accused them of corrupting youths.

More generally, a campaign intended to terrorize actual or potential dissidents is in full swing, along with a huge press propaganda offensive against the United States. And these depressing events are taking place in a nation which once seemed seriously bent on proving that Marxist economics did not necessitate snuffing out democratic diversity of publicly expressed opinion.

Explanations for these regrettable retrogressive trends vary. It is not unlikely that aged (82) President Tito is trying to smooth the way for a handpicked successor before his own death. There is undoubtedly also fear in Belgrade that the country's worsening economic situation may fan political discontent, especially as workers return from jobs in Western Europe and contrast their former prosperity as "slaves of capitalism" with the reality of unemployment in Yugoslavia.

Whatever the motivation, the present internal political policy of the Belgrade regime is blackening Yugoslavia's reputation in the West. That policy must delight those in the Kremlin who dream of once again seeing a Soviet satellite in Yugoslavia on the model that existed before the historic break of 1948.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 26, 1900
PARIS.—The South African war still continues to be the dominant factor of the situation on the stock market. The recent victories of the English forces have had the effect of stimulating the interest in South African stock to such an extent that the financial centers of the Continent, which have of late been unloading mining shares, have been forced to buy them back.

Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1925
WASHINGTON.—The Soviet government has been dangle several billion barrels of oil and much coal in front of the eyes of the present Administration as a bait for recognition. It became known here today, with the alternative that this vast underground wealth in the northern half of the island of Sakhalin will go to Japan unless the United States acts favorably on the question of recognition.



'We've Got Plenty of Admirers, But We Seem to Be Running Out of Friends.'

Sadat: I—The Ides of March

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—Anwar Sadat expects big things to emerge from Henry Kissinger's return trip to the Middle East next month. The secretary of state's recent visit to this nervous area was only a fact-finding tour, but the scheduled March go-around is for negotiations. And, as the Egyptian President tells friends, he expects "something serious" to happen.

For him this means a further Israeli drawback in the Sinai area, yielding strategic passes and the southern oil field. If such developments are not forthcoming, Sadat is clearly hinting he could get balky himself.

He won't agree to a firm date for his state visit to the United States until he believes perceptible movement toward further disengagement has been made by Israel. The importance of the projected journey is in its symbolic representation of U.S. friendship for an influence in the Arab world—despite America's well-known support for a strong Israel.

Breshnev Visit

Linked to all this is the prospect of a Breshnev visit to Cairo—long promised by Moscow—but deliberately delayed. The Kremlin has once again assured Egypt that its top boss will be coming this year—without naming a firm date.

Even more direct is the effect on stability of what Sadat judges to be movement toward peace on Israel's part. If Cairo sees no perceptible progress it may not agree to a six-month extension of the UN military presence in Sinai when the present term expires this April. Without such an Egyptian okay, there is absolutely no chance that Syria would approve a similar extension when the UN detachment's authority on the Golan Heights expires in May.

Were such international police forces squeezed out, the danger of renewed warfare would loom. Tactically this might tempt Israel whose military edge is sharp right now, but it would almost inevitably touch off another oil embargo and seriously damage Washington's better Arab relations, so carefully fostered by Kissinger.

Moreover the entire step-by-step negotiating procedure established by the Arabs could be destroyed, even without another flare-up. Moscow wishes at all cost to terminate this Kissinger approach and reconvene a Geneva Middle East conference where Soviet diplomatic influence can be publicly reasserted. Right now Russia's prestige among Arabs is far less than it was when the Yom Kippur war ended.

Status of Canal

Israel's commercial future is bound up in this issue of "movement" or "nonmovement" on the diplomatic front. Sadat expects the Suez Canal to be reopened next summer. He implies that whether Egypt agrees to permit cargoes transiting for Israel (aboard non-Israeli flag vessels) will depend on whether the Kissinger plan has registered another step forward.

The politically significant argument is also indirectly related to next month's negotiations. Egypt has been having a sticky time with its previous principal source of weapons, Russia. It has arranged some fairly large deals with France and is dicker for more. It has obtained additional military hardware from Britain. Finally, Sadat intends to request equipment from the United States and has already signaled that intention.

fer Egypt arms concessions once again in order to try and win back influence and push Cairo toward Geneva and away from Washington's diplomatic embrace.

Sadat is taking pains to give an impression of calmer, more level-headed statesmanship than has been usual among the bruised and passionate Arabs involved in intermittent warfare with an unexpectedly dynamic Israel for more than a quarter-century.

Basic View

His basic view appears to be that it is essential the state of belligerency between Israel and its neighbors must be ended. Such is the primary task of this generation's regional leadership. Yet it is impossible to look beyond that crucial decision to specific-

ly defined future relationships between Israel and its neighbors.

The Egyptian President has been heard to say: "I am very genuinely willing to terminate the era of bitterness, hatred and violence of over 20 years. After that we can leave to the next generation the decisions concerning a more precise outline of the future."

Sadat gives every appearance of being a pragmatic, not a dogmatic, man. He sets an achievable if limited goal for contemporary Arab and Israeli leaders and clearly will judge whether this approach can indeed be realized by what happens to Kissinger's plan in March. Until then he plays the American card in what he calls the superpower game. But he is not irrevocably stuck with it.

U.S. Strategy for Oil

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—At the heart of the energy debate lies a dispute about whether it is better to reduce petroleum imports directly by quota or indirectly by higher tariff. So far the argument has turned on the usual futile, ideological squabble about whether the free market works.

But while the issue cannot be decided on domestic policy grounds, there is an overwhelming foreign-policy consideration. The international logic weighs decisively for an oil strategy based on a quota system.

From the foreign-policy standpoint, the basic distinction between a tariff and a quota is discrimination. A tariff—for example the \$2-per-barrel levy now being proposed by the administration—applies equally to all countries. A quota, on the other hand, is a prohibition some imports while encouraging others.

Safe Nations

As it happens, there is a world of difference among the various countries which export petroleum to the United States. Some of them—Canada, Venezuela, Indonesia, Nigeria and Ecuador—have no major foreign-policy differences with Washington and no basis for collusive policies against this country. Importing oil from them is a case of safe interdependence—not dangerous dependence. Under a quota system all American imports could be shifted to these safe countries.

Other oil-exporting countries—notably the Arab states of the Persian Gulf—are directly at odds with American policy in the Near East, and intimately bound together by animus toward Israel. They have acted jointly against American interests in the past and might do so again. Under a quota system, the United States can bar all imports from these countries—which is not difficult since they now ship only 850,000 barrels a day, or about 15 percent of this country's total oil imports.

Apart from immediately improving national security, a quota system would offer other foreign-policy benefits for the long run. The United States would arrange supply contracts with its principal petroleum sources covering many years.

As part of these contracts, this country would undertake major development projects (including crash programs for developing tar sands and other new energy sources) in such countries as Venezuela, Indonesia, Ecuador and Nigeria. The United States would thus have an international asset it has always lacked—a solid base for a mutually beneficial policy toward the under-

developed countries of the Third World.

Huge dividends in relations with Europe and Japan would also accrue. The Europeans and Japanese have long felt that Washington squeezed their oil interests out of the Persian Gulf. In order to squeeze back in, France and Italy and Japan and others have been eager to undercut the United States by aligning with the Arab countries in foreign policy.

But with the United States not importing Persian Gulf oil, the Europeans and Japanese would have equal access—if not an inside track. They would not have to let their foreign policy be made in Saudi Arabia in order to get oil.

Another major benefit in allied relations would also follow. For months now the United States has been trying to align the other major oil-consuming countries in a common front against the oil producers.

As part of that effort, Washington has tried to work out joint policies with the Europeans and Japanese for sharing energy resources and for designing price supports which would protect programs to develop alternate energy sources. The Europeans and Japanese have gone along grudgingly and the whole effort to strain allied relations—if it does not collapse altogether.

Quota System

But under a quota system, the oil producers would be split—some serving the European market and others serving the American market. Washington's European effort to align the Europeans and Japanese in agreement they now hate could be safely abandoned. Indeed, there would be no reason to have the jumbo meeting of oil consumers and oil producers which is now so continuously shaping up.

As part of any such policy, to be sure, the United States would have to abandon pretensions to be the exclusive developer of the richest of all oil countries—Saudi Arabia. But the Saudis have already nationalized the major American company in the country—Aramco. They are doing big deals with the Japanese and the British, and they seem to have aligned their foreign policy with Paris. So the United States would only formally be conceding what is already lost.

Thus, apart from hang-ups about the free market, the American interest in a quota system is overwhelming. Indeed, it is a mystery why Mr. Kissinger, a man free from those hang-ups, is not banging the table and positively insisting on a quota system right now.

A View of Diplomacy Road to Anachronism

By Roger Morris

WASHINGTON.—There is a sense in Washington that the profound resistance to the Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is losing some of his remarkable grip on American foreign policy. Rebuffed on his Cyprus policy and trade questions, facing a bitter fight with the irreverent new Congress in the supplemental appropriation for Vietnam, Mr. Kissinger appears suddenly vulnerable—a mixed blessing in a government where admirable leadership is otherwise so rare.

As usual, these forecasts of Mr. Kissinger's decline are probably premature, and his congressional defeats far from conclusive. To measure his stature by the vagaries of Capitol Hill or the Washington press is always superficial. But an air of unease about the man and his grasp should be real enough. What ought to be troubling us is a sense of something larger: that this secretary of state, for all his accomplishments, has simply been overtaken by events in the world no longer manageable by diplomacy or diplomats, however brilliant.

Long View

Seen in a longer view, the great international challenges consuming the 1950s and 1960s were to cope with the vast changes wrought in the first half of the century—the rise of the Soviet Union, China and Japan as great powers, the restructuring of Europe after its civil wars, the self-assertion of the former colonial world, and the control of armaments that had become suicidal. These were classically tasks of diplomacy, problems of frontiers and sovereignty and military restraint that lay within the power of governments (if not always their will) to resolve among themselves.

It was Mr. Kissinger's singular gift, and luck, to negotiate much of the great diplomatic settlement of this century's revolutionary changes. His genius—matched in a way, we must make ourselves remember, by Richard M. Nixon—was to seize the foreign and domestic opportunities for détente and arms control. That historic settlement is still incomplete and shaky. Its achievements are indelibly scarred by the senseless and bloody play in Vietnam. But as the statesman who led up to a more rational acceptance of the world we inherited from 1917 and 1949, Mr. Kissinger's place in history is assured.

For all that, nonetheless, his greatness seems uncertain. The irony is that just as we have come to grips at last with the realities of the first half of the century, the crises of the second half are already breaking over us. And they are quite different. Beyond the ordering of new boundaries or the military disengagement of new powers, there are suddenly the equally dangerous and dangerous problems of resource scarcities, inflation, harsh disparities in wealth and technology, and a staggering list of related perils.

Bored

It is not only that Mr. Kissinger is bored by economics or that all of this has become too much for one man. The outgrowth of domestic politics of nation-states, these problems of the second half are largely out of the reach of conventional diplomacy even to address, let alone remedy. The great-power condominium conceived and contrived by Mr. Kissinger may be able to settle more traditional disputes between societies, but it has little capacity to affect the crises embedded within those societies.

The forces now threatening international disaster on so many fronts are, in a sense, too basic. The food crisis, to take a most urgent example, is not a diplomatic problem, somehow relieved by a bargain in Rome or Geneva. Famine has grown largely out of private market monopolies in the rich countries and land-hunger injustices in the hungry nations—both conditions deeply rooted in local economies and politics, and both changed only by drastic internal reforms no diplomacy can bring. Nor can governments talk away, even if they dared, the rising affluence in Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan, that also consumes dwindling food production.

Similarly, there are no diplomatically negotiable answers to the intricate industrial needs of Europe or that leave them both morally hostage to foreign oil suppliers. Only enormous technological and cultural change within those societies can alter that bondage.

Foreign policies cannot correct the peculiar disproportion in the British and Italian economies, modernize uncompetitive American industries, or relieve inflation and unemployment in the

wealthy countries, or surmount the profound resistance to population control in poor countries where it threatens to swamp mankind.

Or, in another vein, the U.S. sanctions against Chile and President Salvador Allende's Ogascoy notwithstanding, no external force can stay for long the swelling wave of violent change inside Latin American societies—driven by privilege and want. Too much the same reasons, diplomacy will not determine the fate of southern Africa, a center coming crisis where internal influences of economics and the psychology of race will be decisive.

It has become a cliché at a Vietnam that America lacks the power to control much of what happens in the world. The most important point now may be that the most serious problems before us surpass the power of a regime or diplomatic combine. Regimes—indeed because the solution might endanger the existence of the very government involved.

We are not apt to see, for example, Indian diplomats offering land reform in Bihar to deal with the world food crisis, or Secretary Kissinger negotiating the disarmament of United States agriculturists as the American contribution to feeding the world's starving. Yet anything less than likely to leave international famines to run its hideous course, and diplomacy on the subject to be a cruel charade.

As the delicate, often ingenious process of knitting together the mutual interests of governments, diplomacy may well be impotent to help us through many of the horrors ahead. For a time, war will all have to look inward for the answers to difficulties that stem from the root organization of economic and political systems. Only after a radical reordering of these domestic systems can diplomats come together again, creatively to certify the new in international arrangements based on whatever emerges—much as Mr. Kissinger years later helped the world come to terms with the Russian and Chinese revolutions.

It seems unavoidable that Mr. Kissinger will be a casualty of this historical turning. He surely senses the gathering powerlessness of his art. It was after all the conventional diplomat, far from industrialization and nationalism that tore apart the elaborate 19th-century European diplomatic condominium Mr. Kissinger had tried to copy.

Mideast Crisis

And it is no accident that he now continues to concentrate on the Middle East, essentially a lingering problem of post-imperial frontiers, and one of the few major world crises still amenable to conventional diplomacy. At the end, perhaps the Kissinger achievement will not be that it was often inhumane and devious, but that it was too largely irrelevant.

The prospects are bleak, however, for anyone or anything to replace Mr. Kissinger. The Congress is no more prepared than the floundering executive to deal with the new shape of international danger. Having finally brilliantly caught up with the past, without a foreign policy for the present and future.

It is sad and ominous that perhaps our greatest diplomat has come to us at a moment when diplomacy is becoming an anachronism.

Roger Morris was an assistant to Henry A. Kissinger on the National Security Council staff in 1969 and 1970. He wrote the article for The New York Times.

Letter

Vietnam Question
With reference to Nguyen Xuan Phong's letter (NYT, Feb. 19): It is impossible to recall one instance where Anthony Lewis has spoken well, or even fairly, of anyone in South Vietnam—other than the Communist invaders from the North. The millions of South Vietnamese who do not wish to live under a Communist dominated society have never mentioned: it is always the villain, Thieu, who stands in the way of peace.

Mr. Lewis apparently wishes only the South Vietnamese to give in, for he speaks of Thieu's "resistance to any political accommodation," and berates Mr. Kissinger for doing nothing to stop "a useless massacre."

This massacre can be stopped at any time by the Communist going home and leaving the non-Communist South alone.

J. Q. RUMBOUGH
Hendays, France.

Obituaries

Elijah Muhammad, 77, Black Muslim Leader

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Elijah Muhammad, 77, the Black Muslim leader who advocated a separate nation for blacks, died today at a hospital here.

In his 41 years as his spiritual leader, Elijah Muhammad molded the Nation of Islam into one of the country's largest religious bodies—larger than most American denominations, sects and churches.

At the same time, he developed an empire of schools, restaurants, a bank, a publishing company that prints the country's largest circulating black newspaper and farms whose products are delivered across the country.



Elijah Muhammad

Ex-Premier of Soviet Union Bulganin Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

Marshal Bulganin resigned as premier and Khrushchev became head of the party and the government.

Little has been revealed about Marshal Bulganin's life until the middle of 1917, after the overthrow of the czar but before the Bolshevik Revolution, when, at age 22, he joined the Bolsheviks. He must have seemed a promising youngster. In the Bolshevik ranks, for shortly after the revolution, he was assigned to the Cheka, the dreaded secret police that ferreted out anti-Bolsheviks and saw to their imprisonment or destruction.

In 1922, he left the Cheka and began climbing up the ladder as an industrial manager, first in the bureaucracy that directed all Soviet industry and then, in 1927, as manager of the most important electrical equipment factory in the Russia of that date, Moscow's Elektrosilov.

In the late 1930s, when purges were decimating the ranks of Russia's highest officials, Marshal Bulganin was a major beneficiary of the resulting important vacancies. In July, 1937, he became premier of the Russian Republic; a year later he was named deputy premier of the Soviet Union and head of the state bank. He obviously had Stalin's confidence.

An era when that dictator's ears were bringing death and suffering to many thousands of loyal Communists.

Marshal Bulganin's reward for his political loyalty came in the postwar period when he was made first an alternate and then a full member of Stalin's Politburo, the military heroes such as Marshal Georgi Zhukov were pushed to obscure provincial posts. From 1947 to March, 1949, Marshal Bulganin was minister of defense.

Of his role in the intrigue and under-filled last years of Stalin's rule, little has become known, at least when Stalin died in March, 1953, Marshal Bulganin emerged as one of the key figures in the new regime, becoming minister of defense again and a member of the Presidium, successor to the Politburo.

His was a ticklish job in the last years of the post-Stalin era, 1953 and 1954. He had to assure the long-hoisted military leaders, particularly Marshal Zhukov, who had come back into prominence, remained loyal to the new regime.

He apparently helped in marshaling the military forces that made possible the purge of Lavrenti Beria, secret-police chief, in June, 1953. But, most important, Marshal Bulganin decided in 1955 first two years to support Khrushchev against Georgi Malenkov, Stalin's successor as premier.

In the short run this was a wise decision. When Khrushchev forced Mr. Malenkov out as premier in February, 1956, Marshal Bulganin took over the reins as head of the government, but it was clear from the beginning that Khrushchev, the party's first secretary, was master.

French Arrest 2 Men As Heroin Smugglers

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—French police have arrested two men suspected of smuggling heroin valued at \$5 million into the United States, Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski said today.

The two men were identified as Urbain Glome, 61, a cabaret owner in Nice, and Joseph Patrizi, 58, a Corsican. They are accused of smuggling a ton of heroin into the United States from 1968 to 1974. They are thought to have made 13 trips to the United States during that time.

In Nation of Islam-owned trucks and planes.

Muhammad did not create the Nation of Islam, but he built it on a number of principles. Among them: Islam is the true religion; knowledge of self is vital; doing for self is necessary; the black man is supreme and the white man is a devil.

These principles caught the imagination of hundreds of thousands of mostly young, male, lower-class black Americans.

In recent years, Muhammad had moderated the anti-white tone of his religion. Muslims ceased to refer to whites as "devils." The change was climaxed last year by a dinner in Muhammad's honor put together here with the support of white businessmen and which included praise from Mayor Richard Daley.

Muhammad remarked last year that "the slave master is no longer hindering us; we're hindering ourselves. The slave master has given you all he could give you. He gave you freedom. Now get something for yourself."

While relaxing their strict dress standards and changing their official attitude toward whites, the Muslims nevertheless maintain a rigid code of ethics regarding food and personal habits, such as restraints on smoking and drinking.

The Nation of Islam was a creature of the Great Depression. The sect was founded in 1920 by an itinerant silk merchant, W.D. Fard, who called himself "the prophet." Among those who attended meetings in the tenement basements of Detroit was Elijah Poole, who within a few years became Mr. Fard's successor as Elijah Muhammad.

Elijah Poole was born in Sandersville, Ga., on Oct. 7, 1897. His father, Wall Poole, the son of a former slave, was a Baptist preacher who scratched out a living for his 13 children by farming a white man's land.

"I saw enough of the white man's brutality in Georgia to last me for 20,000 years," Elijah Poole said.

His meeting with Mr. Fard was a fateful one. Mr. Fard, he said, "took me out of the gutters in the streets of Detroit and taught me knowledge of Islam."

Went to Chicago

Muhammad was driven from Detroit by moderates in 1936. Setting up again in the South Side Mosque in Chicago, he began to reshape the cult.

Under his direction, the Chicago Muslims acquired a flourishing economic base. Apartment houses were acquired, groceries, restaurants, farms and small businesses—a pattern repeated in other large cities of the country where the cult spread among black communities, amassing assets estimated a year ago at more than \$60 million.

The cult attracted several hundred thousand members. Its newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks," continues to be widely read.

During the 1960s, when the ranks of his followers swelled, his health began to fail. Asthma and bronchitis compelled him to move to Phoenix, Ariz., and his public appearances became rare.

One of his close associates, Malcolm X, increasingly became the movement's spokesman as Muhammad's chief lieutenant in New York. But divisions grew within the movement and Malcolm X announced in March, 1964, that he had split with the Chicago-based sect and was organizing a politically oriented black nationalist party.

Malcolm X was slain at a rally of followers 19 months after the split.

Muhammad's greatest success during his troubled period was the recruitment of heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay. Muhammad welcomed the new champion as a disciple of Islam and named him Muhammad Ali.

Marcel Grandjany

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Marcel Grandjany, 83, a French-born harpist who headed the harp department at the Juilliard School of Music, died last night.

Mr. Grandjany, who immigrated to the United States with his wife and son in 1926, was appointed to his Juilliard position in 1938. He became a U.S. citizen in 1945.

George Farnassus

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Boxing promoter George Farnassus, 78, the game's "golden Greek" who was credited with bringing big-time boxing to southern California, died early today at his home, apparently of a heart attack.

U.S. Evacuating Technicians of Asmara Facility

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The United States today began evacuating some American technicians from Ethiopia, apparently in anticipation of a prolonged civil war in Eritrea between Moslem secessionists and government troops.

A lull on the battlefield was in its second day, although there were reports of scattered fighting during the night a few miles north of the Eritrean capital of Asmara.

Washington has already withdrawn the bulk of its 300 nationals from Asmara, but had kept a select group of technicians on standby in Addis Ababa, ready to return to the Pentagon's communications facility in Asmara if conditions improved.

But several of the technicians left for the United States this morning and more were scheduled to go tomorrow.

ern California, died early today at his home, apparently of a heart attack.

The Greek-born promoter, who for more than half a century was one of the top personalities in international boxing, managed such fighters as lightweight challenger Enrique Soliman during the late 1940s and bantam champ Ration Macias in the 1950s before turning to matchmaking and promoting.

Michelle Sciacca

GENOA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Michelle Sciacca, 56, considered to be a leading contemporary Christian philosopher, died yesterday. He headed the department of philosophy at the University of Genoa and was founder and a director of the Italian-German Institute in Merano.

Sung Kon Kim

SEOUL, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Sung Kon Kim, 62, chairman of the South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry and owner of the news agency Orient Press, died today.



NORTH WOODS—Soviet lumbermen using an overhead loader (at right rear) to put felled trees onto a logging truck near Kresttsy in northeast Russia.

Caused by Inflation, Unemployment Rate.

U.S. Social Security Deficit Looms Earlier Than Expected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Rising inflation and unemployment are throwing the Social Security system into deficit years earlier than expected, the government said yesterday in its first official confirmation of economists' predictions.

Actuaries in the Social Security Administration said, however, that the multi-billion-dollar reserves would be able to handle the deficit through the remainder of this decade even if no new financing laws were passed.

In a report to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, the administration projected a \$2.5-billion deficit at the end of this year, leaving trust fund reserves totaling \$43.4 billion, or 66 per cent of a year's benefit payments.

Steady Drop

Under the new estimates, the reserve fund would drop steadily to a low of \$800 million by the end of 1980, enough to pay only 9 per cent of benefits for a year.

Current law calls for Social Security tax rate increases from the present 5.85 per cent to 6.05 per cent each on employers and employees in 1978 and to 6.30 per cent in 1981.

The wage base upon which Social Security taxes are levied rose to \$14,100 this year, and is adjusted upward automatically each year following a benefit increase.

The more than 30 million Social Security recipients are scheduled to receive an 8.7-per-cent cost-of-living increase in July. President Ford has asked Congress to limit that catch-up increase to 5 per cent.

The new, abbreviated actuarial report makes basic changes in the assumptions of last June on future increases in average wages and the consumer price index. But the new figures were not

revealed. A new trustees' report to Congress is due April 1 but sources said that it will be late.

A consultant's report to the Senate Finance Committee earlier this month said that the Social Security deficit during the next 75 years will average 6 per cent, or double the previous estimates.

The Social Security Advisory Council, a panel of 13 prominent

private citizens, is putting the finishing touches on a report which is expected to recommend infusion of about \$7 billion in general funds next year to meet rising benefit payments and leave the trust fund reserves intact.

Another faction, led by former Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball, is urging that the taxable wage base be increased

to \$24,000 in 1977 to meet the short-term financing deficit.

Five former secretaries of health, education and welfare and three former commissioners, including Mr. Ball, issued a white paper earlier this year assuring present and future beneficiaries that the Social Security system is sound and that any deficit problems can be met through legislation.

Australia Cautions Indonesia On Portuguese Timor's Status

CANBERRA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The Australian government has told Indonesia that it would be "very concerned" at any military move to seize the 400-year-old colony of Portuguese Timor, the Department of Foreign Affairs said today.

The government also expressed its "understanding" of Indonesia's "substantial interest" in the Portuguese half of the island of Timor, 450 miles northwest of Darwin, the department said.

Government sources had earlier confirmed that the Australian Defense Department has received intelligence reports suggesting preparations for an Indonesian military take-over. Indonesia already holds Timor's western half, which before 1946 was a Dutch possession.

Emphatic Denials

The Department of Foreign Affairs said today: "The Australian government is, of course, concerned by the reports of a possible Indonesian military action against Portuguese Timor."

"We are glad to note the reports today of emphatic denials by the Indonesian Defense Ministry, and we have sought confirmation. 'Australia would naturally be very concerned if there were to be any unilateral action on the part of Indonesia to prevent the Timorese people from determining their own future.'"

Not Ready Politically

"The Australian government's position is clear and well known, both to Portugal and Indonesia. We support a measured and deliberate process of decolonization through arrangements leading to an internationally acceptable act of self-determination," the statement said.

It said that Australia did not

believe Portuguese Timor was sufficiently developed politically to become independent and Australia looked to Portugal "to maintain its responsibilities in order to bring about the necessary conditions for it."

Timor is about 330 miles long by 50 miles wide. It has a population of about 600,000—most of them Malays. A constituent assembly is to be elected this year, and the colony is to decide afterwards whether to remain with Portugal, choose independence or join Indonesia.

Indonesia and Australia have expressed hopes that the voters will choose union with Indonesia. They see an independent Timor as a security risk for the region.

DIAMONDS

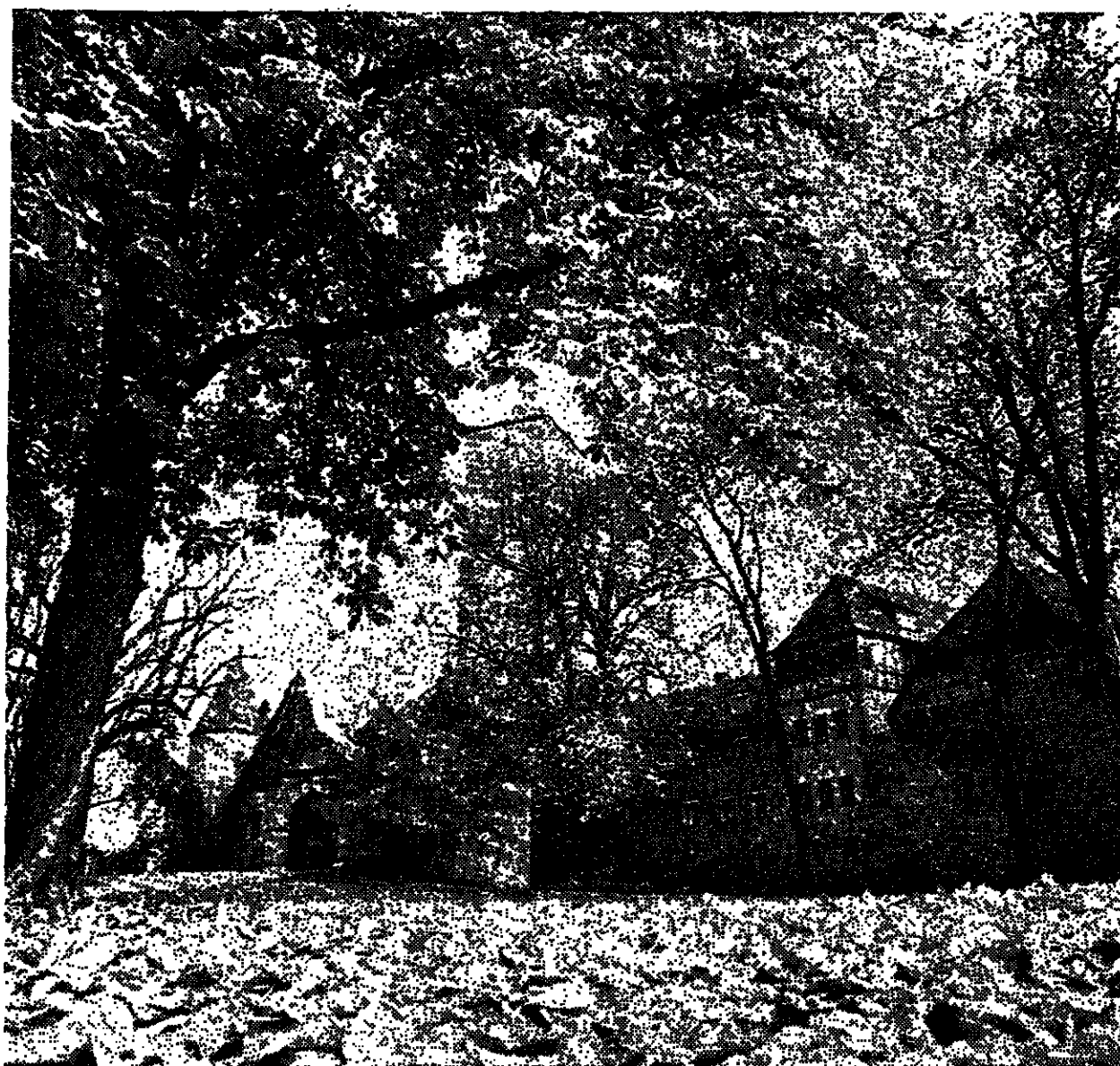
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5 French Architects In a Wright Commune

By Susan Heller Anderson

BOURRON-MARLOTTE, France, Feb. 25 (IHT).—In this town that looks like Disney's Fantasyland with its turreted roofs, five architecture school dropouts are quietly living Frank Lloyd Wright's concept of the working commune.

Shaking up the establishment at Paris's Ecole Spéciale d'Architecture in 1970 by walking out after their first year, the two women and three men—Muriel Sarfaty and Claire Collignon, Christian Collignon, Tony Rouillard and Yves Genthon—have now succeeded in getting official recognition from their formerly disapproving professors.

"The attitude at school was totally passive," recalls Tony Rouillard, the group's most articulate member. Finding the traditional education much too theoretical, the students set out to learn by doing. Joining forces with other colleagues near Fontainebleau, they intended to recreate the Wright experience at his Taliesin residences in the United States. After one year, the original group split apart, but these five remained and set up shop in this village.

Teachers Unwined

After a year's work restoring an ancient house, doing everything on it themselves from the foundation to the plumbing, the rebels convinced their former teachers that this effort was as valuable as sitting in a classroom. Finally, the Ecole Spéciale agreed,

In an unprecedented move, the school gave them credit towards their degrees and allowed them to take examinations. Now, all five are candidates for diplomas, having already passed the exams, with only their theses to go.

For two years, the group lived and worked together in a five-room house. Realizing a few months ago that they had outgrown their surroundings, they are now living apart but continue to share the house, where they work. The group's two women claim that lack of privacy was never a problem, the men took their turns cooking and cleaning, and that all work was shared, with the exception of caring for the married couple's baby.

Now in their mid-30s, all five differ widely in personality. Yet Rouillard said, "We find it interesting to approach a problem with more than one mind. And, as novices, we feel less alone in making decisions." They do radiate the warmth of a family, joking and mingling in ways that bespeak years together in intimate surroundings. "Being together gives us strength in numbers, plus moral support," noted Yves Genthon, the most earnest member.

Thus far, the struggle has not been too great. Following architecture's first commandment, "Get the job," they have seven projects in progress or on the drawing board. Plus an attractive line of furniture and prospects of manufacturing a floor-covering



From left: Yves Genthon, Claire and Christian Collignon and Tony Rouillard.

that they have installed in one of their houses. Income from commissions is shared and there is a common budget, with everyone drawing equal pay. This system works because Rouillard maintains, "We are all working at the same rhythm."

Work in progress is divided equally between restoring old

buildings and creating new ones. Of the restorations, a long, skinny stable is the most challenging and elaborate. Taking three years to complete, the building was entirely gutted. To remake the interior, the group is scavenging the countryside for old stone and wood. The construction crew on this \$90,000 job consists

of two stonemasons from the village, father and son. Long, slender skylights and slits of windows circumvent old ordinances forbidding openings in the street-side facade. Bare stone walls and open-beamed ceilings are a contrast to the French penchant for lavish interior decoration. There is

lots of built-in furniture, designed by the group, and a glowing wood floor.

In the Landes, Claire and Christian Collignon are building a solar-heated house, one of France's first. As the sun's rays hit the black solar panels, which are part of the house's exterior design, air between the outer and inner walls of the structure is warmed, rises and wafts into the rooms through openings in the top of the walls. The Collignons estimate that costs are at least 20 per cent less than a central-heated model of the same size, plus no expenditures afterward for fuel.

Their latest project, furniture design and construction, grew from a love of basic building materials and the desire to work with them. At best, the tables and chairs are spare and graceful, at worst, fussy and complicated like a child's interlocking wood puzzle that always has a piece missing. The group sees this endeavor as a kind of hobby, and they have built a workshop where they make the furniture themselves. "Of course there are no nails," Rouillard said.

As a philosophy, the group believes in the basic Wrightian concepts of organic architecture. "The land is the simplest form of architecture," Wright asserted. For the most part, they believe buildings should be rooted to the ground, yet they avoid classifying themselves as adhering completely to one school of thought. "Our approach is strictly through the materials of the region we are working in," insists Rouillard. "By sheer practical experience, we are discovering what it means to build."

With appealing modesty, they see themselves as apprentices, without the slavery that goes with it. They are self-supporting, financially and psychologically, and relish their own interaction, which is by no means always in concert. "When there is one problem, there are often five solutions," laughs Collignon. Their former teacher at the Ecole Spéciale, Prof. Jean-François Monod de Boisculle, is surprisingly in agreement with the group's way of working. "They are autodidactic, discovering their own shortcomings by making mistakes on the job, rather than following blindly a school curriculum," he said. "Only time will tell how talented they are. All I know is, their greatest success so far was to quit school," he concluded, excusing himself to go to class.

ARTS AGENDA

The first performance of a new ballet by Maurice Béjart, "Chansons d'Amour et de Guerre," set to some of the songs from Mahler's "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," will be given Feb. 27 and 28 and March 2 by the Compagnie Anne Beranger at the Théâtre Boulogne-Billancourt, in suburban Paris.

The pianist Marie-Françoise Bucquet will play works by Schoenberg (Feb. 26), Weber (Feb. 28), Xenakis (March 3), Ives (March 5) and Stockhausen (March 7) in a series of concert-discussions scheduled for 6:30 p.m. at the Centre Culturel du Marais, 26 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois in Paris. Admission is free but must be reserved three days in advance at 272-73-52.

Beside such an extraordinary and compelling chronicle of authentic woe, something like "La Rage au Poing," directed by Eric Le Hung (at the France-Elysées) seems doubly tawdry, trashy, tasteless and false. It is yet another sentimental glorification of junior hoodlums, mugging, murdering, blackmailing and whining in the city suburbs. As far as the cinema is concerned, Charles Bronson rid us of such dramatic personae in "Death Wish" and their reappearance is a step in the wrong direction. The feeble scenario has been hyped with the inclusion of a beating and an excited halfwit's threat to kill a baby. A waste of celluloid and time.

"Pas Si Méchant que Ça" (at the Concorde-Fathé and the Cluny-Palais) is of very different caliber. Its hero is an outlaw,

MOVIES IN PARIS

'California Split'— A Slice of Low Life

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT).—Robert Altman's "M*A*S*H," that slapstick comedy about happenings in a field hospital on the Korean front, is already a classic and probably the director's best work. But whatever he does has refreshing originality and an intelligent viewpoint.

In "California Split" (at the Biarritz, the Saint-Jacques and the Odéon in English), he has succeeded in achieving a gaudy cartoon of inimitable American optimism as reflected in the will-to-win-at-poker, at-the-racetracks or in the plush casinos of the West.

In the foreground are two affable loafers—George Segal and Elliot Gould—who drift from the card table to the roulette wheel, from slot machines to the track. They are hopeless victims of the get-rich-quick fever who accept their hand-to-mouth existence and their defeats with engaging nonchalance. The account of their ups and downs meanders as they do. As the film ends, they are back in a run of luck, certainly fortune will crown them again. Easy come, easy go.

Altman has attempted no penetrating study of the gamblers. He has simply set the men against a general background in a milieu comedy about gambling. A flamboyant caricature, the film is executed with bounding vigor and robust humor and accompanied by old barroom ballads including Wilson Mizner's "Ace in the Hole." Stylized dialogue in the Ring Lardner manner would have added a filip. The rogues' gallery of gambling saloon habitués, tall girls and fourflushers is amusing, but the foul-mouthed comments are depressingly standardized. Nonetheless, "California Split" is an entertaining slice of low life.

The insane Nazi experiment to fabricate "supermen" is the subject of "Au Nom de la Race" (at the Publicis Matignon), a grim and absorbing documentary, compiled by Marc Hellel and Charles Henry.

It was Hitler's intention to manufacture a "pure" race of tall, blond Nordics in no way resembling him. To this mad end he inaugurated a program known as Lebensborn (Fountain of Life), a biological project with several branches. Under its wing were breeding centers, where women, "waiting to give the Führer a child," copulated with SS officers. Another department, the principal study of the new film, was devoted to the kidnapping of handsome Czech and Polish children who were submitted to "Germanization" by education and then, under altered names, were placed in German families.

The makers of the documentary have sought to interview former Lebensborn directors. They spoke with several on the telephone but the only one who allowed himself to be photographed is an old doctor who, having suffered a stroke, is unable to speak. On the other hand, their research brought them into contact with victims of the criminal organization. The evidence they have unearthed is terrifying. Men and women of the conquered lands recall how they were brutally abducted and, in a most moving passage, a Polish mother whose little daughter was snatched from her beseeches her child, now married and living in Germany, to write her. In "Au Nom de la Race" one of the blackest chapters in human history is retold.

At the Westminister, all tamed into coziness, Variety-Meldrum is a very prim puny and Gordon Griffin an intelligent owl. Chris Harris as the Quangle Wangle—a part that really demands a Spike Milligan and Robert Aldous's pig and turkey—though the latter is over-added to the sporadic, come closest to Lears's anarchic spirit.

The play runs out of plot halfway through the second half and is peddled out by some poor stick. But, for all that, there is much to enjoy. It does not insult its audience and, like Mr. Lear himself, it is pleasant to know.

—JOHN WALKER

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**Dollar Gains
On Oil Denial
By Iran Aide****As Central Banks Act
To Support Currency**

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—A further sharp decline in the value of the dollar was checked today by the combination of a remark by Iran's interior minister and support operations by Europe's central banks.

The dollar opened weak in Europe as traders awaited news from a Vienna conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. There was only modest response to action by central banks to support the dollar.

The Bundesbank bought \$20 million at the midday fixing, helping to move the dollar from 2.28 deutsche marks to 2.295 marks. The Bank of France spent an estimated \$50 million trying to lift the dollar above its seven-month low of 4.17 francs.

However, in the final minutes of trade, the dollar moved up to 2.31 marks in Frankfurt and 4.22 francs in Paris as news of the Iranian minister's remarks was flashed by the news agencies.

Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's representative to the Vienna OPEC meeting, told reporters that there would be no advantage in dropping the dollar as a means of calculating oil revenues—an apparent reversal of an earlier statement, which had made the currency market extremely nervous ahead of today's OPEC meeting.

Mr. Amouzegar's remark was reported just as the European business day was closing, so the effect here was muted. However, dealers in New York reported that the dollar rallied sharply on the news.

Fundamental Weakness

While the market was troubled by the implications of the oil producers' threat to drop the dollar as a reference currency, foreign exchange dealers note that the dollar's weakness was also accentuated by the threat. The fundamental cause of the weakness, they say, remains.

In their view, this is the widening differential between interest rates in the United States and those elsewhere.

Speaking in an interview in Vienna today with AP-Dow Jones, Iran's Mr. Amouzegar said that in the last three quarters of last year, oil prices rose in absolute terms only about 7.5 per cent. With a 1974 inflation rate worldwide of about 15 per cent, the real cost of oil thus dropped, he said.

The same thing would happen this year, he said, because of an OPEC decision not to make any corrections for inflation for the first three quarters, meaning a drop in the real cost of oil of about 10 per cent.

He said that in fact the inflation rates for goods in the OPEC countries were higher—25 per cent based on trade calculations by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, but 32 per cent if military purchases were also included.

Intolerable Decline

When this erosion was aggravated by the dollar decline, Mr. Amouzegar said, the resulting drop in real revenues was intolerable. He estimated that Iran had lost 10 per cent of its revenues since Jan. 1—or about \$160 million a month.

He said that OPEC members must find some way to protect themselves against the weakening of the dollar. This would most likely be by tying oil prices to some "basket" of currencies, so that dollar revenues would rise if the dollar weakened and drop if the dollar were stronger.

Asked later to clarify his remarks about the dollar, Mr. Amouzegar said that "we like the dollar as a mode of payment and I think it will remain a mode of payment, but we want it to keep its value." Reuters reported.

To the question whether OPEC is considering the use of special drawing rights for the calculation of revenues, Mr. Amouzegar replied, "We have not yet decided. There is a possibility of using SDRs."

**Arabs Put Off
Statement on
Banking Boycott**

CAIRO, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ)—The Arab League conference on the boycott of Israel today postponed until its next meeting in six months a definitive statement on Arab banks barring Jewish-owned banks from issues the Arabs manage in international money markets.

The commissioner general, Mohammed Mahgoub, said after the session at the Arab League headquarters that Kuwait had requested the action.

Mr. Mahgoub insisted that Arab investment companies are still forbidden to deal with any foreign bank on the blacklist. He gave no names. But the decision to delay setting down guidelines indicated there was some opposition to tactics that could boomerang against the Arabs.

World Energy Body Gets Going

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25 (WP)—The International Energy Agency (IEA) already appears on the verge of becoming a powerful force in world economic relations.

The new 18-nation group of oil-consuming countries has already established an oil-sharing system, pledged a 10-per-cent reduction in oil imports and, according to its chairman, should approve the principle of an oil floor price at its next meeting March 6-7 in Paris.

The organization, promised by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a London speech after the Arab oil embargo was imposed in 1973, is recruiting a staff that will eventually be about 90 persons at the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the French capital.

The agency's decision-making board is headed by Belgian Prime Minister, Willy Lauwaert, a former German Economics Ministry official, is in charge of day-to-day operations.

Staff's Work

The staff, guided by members' proposals and decisions, will focus in the coming weeks on preparations for discussions between oil-producing and consuming nations scheduled later in March and on the long-range plans of its members.

They are the United States, the members of the European Economic Community except France, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Norway is an associated country.

Although the agency was founded only a year ago and has been in operation just three months, Mr. d'Avignon said in an interview that it will be "an important element of international cooperation for at least the next five years."

The setting up of the organization and its program has been so rapid that Mr. Kissinger has called it "one of the major success stories of cooperation among the industrialized democracies in the past decade."

Others have not shared Mr. Kissinger's enthusiasm. In France, it quickly became known as an "oil NATO" because of its American plan of

collective security against the "oil weapon." France shunned its creation as a rich man's club bent on confrontation with oil producers.

Officials in the producing countries have branded it as a provocation, but an Arab representative passing through Brussels recently confided, "We would do the same thing if we were in your place."

In view of its controversial origins, there was considerable doubt that Mr. Kissinger's aim of achieving a solid front of oil-consuming nations would ever be achieved. Europe was fearful of ruffling the producers' sensitivities. Japan, even more dependent than Europe on Middle East oil, also had great reservations.

But, quietly, technocrats and energy officials met almost monthly in Brussels to map out a program. The meetings were held in secrecy to protect the fragile commitments of some participants.

At first, the emphasis seemed to be on preparing the conference with producing and developing countries. Meanwhile, governments changed in Bonn, London and Paris and the focus shifted to a defense against future oil embargoes by creating common reserves to be shared in such an emergency.

This plan, with a weighted voting system to prevent vetoes but still enabling a sizable minority to stop the oil-sharing, became the first accomplishment. Another was the institutionalization of this work within the OECD, which left the way open for other OECD countries, including France, to participate.

When the IEA was formally established in Paris, participants gave much of the credit to Mr. d'Avignon and to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, Thomas Enders.

Mr. d'Avignon has been at the Belgian Foreign Ministry since 1962. In 1970, he was assigned by the Common Market to plan the development of its future political union.

Mr. d'Avignon disputes the charge that the agency is American-run. He praised the "American contribution and flexibility. They had ideas but were ready to have them fundamentally discussed and changed."

In Closing 6,200 Miles of Line**U.S. Plan Hopes to Save 6 Bankrupt Railroads**

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT)—A long-awaited federal plan to revitalize six bankrupt railroads serving the Northeast and Midwest calls for the initial abandonment of 6,200 miles of money-losing freight routes and incorporation of 15,000 miles of remaining routes into a new system beginning next year.

The plan also proposes formation of two other, competing freight systems fashioned from flourishing lines, and the re-routing of freight between Boston and Washington to clear the

tracks for high-speed passenger trains.

As expected, the plan involves creation of a new \$2-billion public agency, Consolidated Rail Corp., shortened to Conrail, to take over freight operations of the six troubled lines and to get them running in the black.

The \$2-billion appropriation would cover improvement of the lines and track as well as operating subsidies for two years, at which point Conrail is expected to start paying for itself.

Details of the plan have been provided to congressional delega-

tions of affected states, which in turn have made them available to newsmen.

According to officials familiar with the plan—set for release tomorrow by the U.S. Railway Association—the identification of 6,200 miles as excess does not necessarily mean they will be cut out. The plan provides for the states to retain any of the lines proposed for abandonment by covering 30 per cent of the losses. The federal government would put up 70 per cent.

Under the plan, Norfolk & Western would acquire Erie-Lackawanna between Buffalo and New York to create competition for Conrail's Penn Central Midwest route. The Chessie system would take over Reading and Central Jersey from Philadelphia to New York to provide similar competition.

If N&W and the Chessie do not go along with the plan, transportation officials said, the Railway Association might propose creation of a counterpart to Conrail, Mid-Atlantic Rail Corp., to run those bankrupt routes.

The federal government in 1970 set up a rail passenger corporation, Amtrak, to take over passenger service from the bankrupt lines.

Nationalization Possibility

The plan also raises, as an alternative to the proposed system of "reorgs" and "recons," the possibility of nationalization of the bankrupt lines, officials said.

The six bankrupt carriers serving the Northeast and Midwest are Penn Central, Erie-Lackawanna, Reading, Boston & Maine, Jersey Central, Ann Arbor and Lehigh Valley.

Aside from the 3,000 miles of Erie-Lackawanna, which entered the reorganization program too late to be included, the other bankrupt roads account for 21,200 track miles, according to the Railway Association.

The agency, created in 1973 to reorganize the bankrupt carriers, and clear the way for Conrail, found 3,500 miles to be "indispensable" to the nation's rail system. The agency's mandate is to be secondary and feeder routes. Some 6,200 miles were adjudged to be hopelessly unprofitable and expendable.

Sterndent in Pact For a Merger With Dictaphone

RYE, N.Y., Feb. 25 (AP-DJ)—Dictaphone Corp. and Sterndent Corp. said today the boards of each company had approved in principle an agreement on a merger.

Under the agreement, Dictaphone will pay in cash \$18 a share for the about 21 million outstanding shares of common stock of Sterndent.

Following announcement of the agreement, Cable Funding Corp. said it favored the merger. Cable Funding's subsidiary, Magus Corp., had earlier made a tender offer for Sterndent shares.

Cable Funding said those shareholders who so wished would be allowed to withdraw tendered shares in order to take advantage of the proposed merger.

Pending the outcome of the merger proposal no decision would be made on whether to extend the Magus offer. Cable Funding said. Meanwhile, litigation over the Magus offer will be discontinued.

**Dent Expected
To Head U.S.
Trade Team****At World Conference
To Be Held in Geneva**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ)—President Ford will send Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent to Geneva to head the U.S. team on foreign trade negotiations.

The White House is expected to announce Mr. Dent's nomination as the President's special trade representative soon, possibly this week, congressional sources say. The nomination is subject to Senate confirmation, but is not likely to encounter much opposition.

Mr. Dent's successor as commerce secretary has not been named yet. Commerce sources said Rockwell International Corp. chairman William Rockwell Jr. is one person being considered.

Mr. Dent's departure will be the fifth change Mr. Ford has made in the Cabinet he inherited from President Nixon. Several more changes are expected in the next couple of months.

Although he is expected to get Senate approval, questions are already being raised about how strong a negotiator Mr. Dent will be. Several lawmakers have indicated to the White House they believe it is important that knowledgeable deputies be named to back him up. At least one Washington trade expert ventured that Mr. Dent's social prominence may be his greatest asset in that "he'll be able to throw nice parties over there."

Commerce secretaries in recent years have had little part in substantive economic decision-making. During the past two years, Mr. Dent has functioned as a cheerleader, first for Mr. Nixon's and more recently for Mr. Ford's economic policies. He said recently that the economy's sharp decline actually is only "sideways waffling."

Before joining the administration, Mr. Dent, as president of Mayfair Mills Inc., and the U.S. textile industry's chief international trade negotiator, was instrumental in negotiating the "voluntary" pacts that restricted U.S. textile imports. This sort of protectionist background is likely to make him more acceptable to organized labor, now largely against free trade.

The trade talks officially have



Frederick Dent

begun, but Washington has been without a top negotiator since William Eberle resigned a few months ago. This has caused discontent among America's trading partners, which have charged that Washington is not taking the talks seriously. The Ford administration hopes Mr. Dent's nomination will quell these concerns.

**Fed Will Resist
Congress Over
Supply of Money**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today he would resist efforts by Congress to force the Federal Reserve Board to expand the monetary supply at a rate which he thought was too rapid.

Mr. Burns was testifying at a Senate Banking Committee hearing on a resolution by chairman William Proxmire, D., Wis., which would direct the board to increase the money supply at a substantially higher rate than in recent months.

The resolution did not set a specific growth rate for money supply, but Mr. Burns said Congress might be encouraged to do that if the resolution passed.

"What if you want us to raise the money supply by 8 to 10 per cent?" Mr. Burns said. "We have no intention of doing that as long as I am chairman."

When Sen. Proxmire said he thought the Fed could do more to aid the economic recovery, Mr. Burns responded, "Oh, sure we could do more—we could wreck the country."

**N.Y. Stocks Battered
By More Profit-Taking**

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ)—Profit-taking battered the New York Stock Exchange for the second consecutive session today with losses more severe than yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average retreated 17.76 points to 719.18.

About 1,285 issues declined compared with 190 gains. Volume totaled 20.91 million shares compared with 19.15 million shares yesterday.

Analysts continued to attribute selling to profit-taking on the strong gains of this year. They also noted that the market turned around from a two-year decline in early December.

Brokers added that doubts continued about the U.S. economy.

Ryder System Active

Ryder System was the most active issue on the Big Board, slipping 7/8 to 4 1/4. A block of 1,184,900 shares of the issue changed hands at 4 1/4.

Xerox slumped 5 3/8 to 73 1/4 in active trading. The Federal Trade Commission rejected a consent order which would have settled its anti-trust proceeding against Xerox. The company said it would meet with FTC officials to discuss the proposed agreement but would not consent to divestiture of Rank Xerox or Fuji Xerox.

Sterndent climbed 3 to 16 5/8 in active trading. Dictaphone Corp. and Sterndent tentatively agreed to merge. Dictaphone fell 1/2 to 10 1/8.

Trans Union sank 5 1/2 to 3 1/2. The company said it expected to report first-quarter earnings 40 per cent to 50 per cent below last year's restated net of 78 cents a share.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.75 to 76.01. The average price per share dropped 15 cents. Declines outnumbered advances 499 to 159 with 270 issues unchanged.

AMC Cuts Prices

DETROIT, Feb. 25 (AP)—American Motors said today it is lowering some car prices between \$16 and \$198 by cutting the base price on two models and eliminating certain standard equipment on nine other models. General Motors announced a similar move last week.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.52 to 70.77.

Bond prices continued to move sharply lower in moderate trading.

In the government sector most issues finished at their lowest levels of the day with losses ranging from 1/4 to 5/8 points in most cases.

Corporates, meanwhile, recovered somewhat near the close, especially in the intermediate range, but final prices were up to 1/4 point lower generally, after having been off around 1/2 point earlier.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures closed sharply lower on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down 16 cents a bushel, wheat and corn lost about 6 cents while oats prices were mixed. Soybean meal fell back more than \$3 a ton and oil declined more than 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound.

Company Reports

Borden 1971 1973
Revenue (millions) 883.7 691.5
Profits (millions) 18.8 17.9
Per Share 0.58 0.56

Xerox 1971 1973
Revenue (millions) 3,264.5 2,553.99
Profits (millions) 83.8 72.95
Per Share 2.51 2.28

Fourth Quarter Gillette 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) — 323.3
Profits (millions) 13.7 23.7
Per Share 0.61 0.80

Year Revenue (millions) 1,246.4 1,064.4
Profits (millions) 87.7 86.7
Per Share 2.92 2.91

Illinois Central Industries 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 374.4 323.9
Profits (millions) 10.4 9.9
Per Share 0.71 0.68

Year Revenue (millions) 1,402.9 1,214.3
Profits (millions) 45.1 43.2
Per Share 3.00 2.90

Fourth Quarter White Motor 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 354.3 322.4
Profits (millions) 1.1 5.65
Per Share 0.10 0.55

Year Revenue (millions) 1,389.8 1,179.4
Profits (millions) 32.6 21.4
Per Share 2.60 2.46

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FEBRUARY 14, 1975

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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Mixed Singles Match Proves To Be Wrong Idea for Woman

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Jon Triaie of Romania salt a blow to the concept of "mixed singles" when he shut out 19-year-old Abigail Maynard, 8-0, 6-0, in the \$35,000 Fairfield County tennis tournament.

Triaie, who had promised to wear a dress for the match but didn't, sided only four points.

It marked the first time that a woman had played singles against a man in a professional tournament. Maynard, an amateur, surprisingly had been accepted for the event after sending in an entry application.

Triaie, 35, needed only 24 minutes for the victory. Although he has been involved in bad-tempered incidents in the past, Triaie was extremely gracious on this occasion and tried to calm Maynard by fanning her tips during the match.

"There was a lot of pressure on it and it really showed. I had a bad one and I was pretty erratic. My serve was way off. That's the first thing that goes when you're nervous," Maynard said.

"I'm glad I did it," Maynard said of her venture into the world of men's tennis. She is studying biology at Wesleyan College but would like to become a professional tennis player.

Money Serves Little Purpose For a Russian Tennis Player

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP).—He thought of winning the \$50,000 first prize in next month's "World Series of Women's Tennis" to generate the same excitement for Russia's Olga Morozova as the other three members of the cast—Billie Jean King, Chris Evert and Evonne Coolidge.

It only means that much more to her.

"You know, I cannot accept the prize money," the slender, 26-year-old Moscow University student said yesterday. "I am an amateur. In the Soviet Union, we are not professionals. Anything we win must go back to the tennis association."

Olga won more than \$40,000 in her last year and wasn't permitted to keep a ruble of it.

"Everyone must do it—it is our duty," the Russian star said. "I have very many pieces of love from the walls of my home in Moscow," she said. "But you know that the tournaments give way so much money they don't depend so much on the silver. They are very small pieces."

"The association pays for my hotel room, food and other necessities. I must account for it. It keeps me very busy at night after play," she said.

Olga, wife of a Soviet electrical engineer, was chosen yesterday as the fourth and last member of the select quartet which will compete in the \$100,000 event.

On the day the U.S. Davis Cup team lost to Mexico last month, Connors was busy in Las Vegas picking up \$100,000 for beating Rod Laver. It has also been reported that Connors did not play for the United States in the past because of a feud with "team leader" Dennis Ralston.

Connors, who last year won the United States Wimbledon and Australian titles and was prevented from completing a possible tennis "Grand Slam" when he was barred from the French championships, added that he had not yet reached his peak.

"I may be on the edge of it, but I'm not there yet," he said. Connors, cheerful and smiling, showed no signs of the bad behavior which he often shows on the court, attributed to the change in his manner to his recently-resumed relationship with Chris Evert, the Wimbledon women's champion.

Connors, 22, and Evert, 20, had been scheduled to marry last November, but then broke off their engagement and, until last week, their relationship.

Though they are now together again, Connors said they had no immediate plans for marriage.

Of his tempestuous court behavior, Connors said: "When you see me acting up on the court it's because I'm mad at myself, not at my opponent or anyone else. That's the way I am. I thought, 'Christie seems to be changing things for me.'"

As for a \$100,000 match with John Newcombe, Jimmy Shrigley and glared toward Bill Riordan, his manager.

"There's no match set up for Jimmy to play Newcombe in Las Vegas in April," Riordan said. "Nothing's settled. If Newcombe thinks the match is on, he's wrong."

Riordan said money wasn't the particular issue. "In fact, I don't like people putting up or talking about money matches that border on fantasy. You can kill the golden goose with all that talk, or all that money. I think when a British promoter talks about \$1 million that he's right into fantasy land. It wouldn't be good for the game at all," Riordan said.

Connors, who won \$25,490 last year, received \$7,500 for his selection as Player of the Year by an international panel of sports writers.

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TAKING SHAPE—Pitcher Gary Nolan, in center, limbers up with Cincinnati in Tampa, Fla. The right-hander, bothered past season by arm trouble, will try for comeback...

Cards' Gibson Limbers Up for Grand Finale

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 25 (NYT).—The St. Louis Cardinals, who missed a championship by 1 1/2 games last year, began their pursuit of another in the rain yesterday. But for Bob Gibson, who holds more records than any pitcher still in the business of baseball, it was the beginning of the end, "traumatic, but with no regrets."

Gibson and 16 other Cardinal pitchers opened their pursuit by throwing lightly for 10 minutes apiece under cover. Then Gibson stepped to his red sweatshirt and pants, and reflected on the fact that this was his 19th and last spring training season. At 39, he already has outpitched everybody still around: most victories (248), most shutouts (56), most strikeouts (3,057). And in October, he will pack his glove and his prizes and go home.

"It's kind of traumatic, quitting the job you've been doing all these years," he said. "It's like leaving high school—you're happy you're graduating, but you're afraid because you're not certain what life will be like, day to day."

"But I've been out there a long time, 18 years as a pro and 30 years since I played as a kid. It gets to the point where you get it up to here—waiting and thinking until it's your turn to pitch every fourth day, being the cheerleader. Then last year I'd find myself thinking about things I shouldn't have been thinking about during games."

Back for Money

One of the things he kept thinking about during his 33 starts last summer was that he shouldn't have been pitching at all. He had decided to retire at the end of 1973, but he tore the cartilage in his right knee, missed nearly two months of the pennant race, then his marriage broke up and "I found that I needed the money, so here I am."

The money is about \$150,000 a season in salary, plus what he earns as part owner of a bank and a radio station in Omaha. But to Gibson, who pitched the Cardinals into three World Series in five years in the 1960s, the toll is finally too great.

"I had to have my knee drained 20 times last summer," he said. "Every other time I pitched. It's the lining inside the knee. I felt it snap one day in Chicago in 1973, then a few days later I was on first base in New York when a guy hit a line drive to third. I started for second, scrambled back toward first and it just gave away. Wear and tear, Dr. (Stan) London, who operated on it, said it looked like the knee lining of an 80-year-old man."

"I could pitch a few more years. My arm felt fine just now when I was throwing. But last year I had handwriting on the wall, and I don't want to hang around. I don't have anything to prove. I've accomplished a lot and, if I want to reminisce, I'll look at all my scrapbooks."

The scrapbooks would tell Gibson that he played basketball at Creighton University and with the Harlem Globetrotters, became a baseball pro in 1957, made the Cardinals in 1959, pitched in six All-Star Games and three World Series and twice was voted the Cy Young Award as the best pitcher in the National League. He won three games in the 1967 World Series over the Boston Red Sox and two more the next year over the Detroit Tigers. The only men in baseball history with more strikeouts was Walter Johnson.

But his proudest memory is the "whole 1968 season" when he won 23 games, lost 9 and allowed only 112 runs a game.

"I pitched 34 ballgames that year," he said without trying to hide his satisfaction, "and they were almost all alike. I don't think I pitched one bad game that year."

As for Tom Seaver and other pitchers who were about a year away from retirement, Gibson offers a positive thinker's view of sports injuries.

"I broke my ankle in 1962," he said, "when I was 27 years old. I broke it again five years later. I tore my elbow once, broke my leg, tore my cartilage. Everybody kept telling me how I ended up. But I don't think about it too much. You'll grow afraid. It's like being afraid to walk out to the street because a car might hit you. You can't live like that."

Can the Cardinals win against the Pittsburgh Pirates and the New York Mets, even with a Bob Gibson literally on his last legs? "I think we can win," Bob Gibson said. "I won't demand things of myself that I'd demand of a 22-year-old. But if we don't win, we'll come closer than you can bat your eye. After that, I won't look back."

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

Boatmen Division

Central Division

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Pacific Division

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

Western Division

WHA Standings

Monday's Game

Quebec 5, San Diego 3 (Bordet, Tardif, Gilbert, Houle, Cloutier; Rivers, Howe, Morrison).

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Knight's Basketball Team Undefeated Indiana Coach's Only Loss: Temper

By Gordon S. White Jr.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 25 (NYT).—Meanest man in town or genius?

Bobby Knight has been described both ways. But in a decade as a major-league head basketball coach who often let his short temper and frustrations get him into trouble, Knight has consistently been one thing—a big winner.

When he was 24, just three years out of college, Knight was named head coach at Army. After six seasons of more victories than anyone expected from West Point teams, Knight moved on to Indiana University, where, in his fourth season, he has the only undefeated team in the nation, the team ranked No. 1 and the Big Ten champion.

Through these 10 seasons, during which he took four Army teams to the National Invitation Tournament and won or shared two previous Big Ten titles at Indiana, Knight has become just as famous for his temper as for unexpected triumphs.

He once broke a finger when he drove his fist into a wall at West Point following a discussion with the director of athletics; he destroyed an entire set of golf clubs during one particularly poor round; he kicked a wastebasket that stopped just in time at the feet of two Army generals, and he drew more than his share of technical fouls.

In contrast to Knight's moments of uncontrolled temper, his Army and Indiana teams are remembered for their disciplined play. So, if Knight is really wild, why do young athletes play so well for him?

Honest Impression

Steve Green, a co-captain and the only senior starter for the undefeated Hoosiers, said: "He isn't the screwball people say he is. He doesn't tell you anything but the truth and he gets more out of us than anyone else could. My first impression of him when he was recruiting me was one of honesty. I haven't changed my opinion."

Green, recently accepted for Indiana University dental school, said: "Sure he's tough. But after a while with him the hard work he puts in pays off, and if he's willing to work that hard, why shouldn't we. That's the least we owe him."

Mike Kryzewski was one of Knight's peppy little guards at Army and the Cadets' team captain for the 1968-69 season. Kryzewski is out of the Army now and one of Knight's assistant coaches at Indiana.

"I think he's a genius," Kryzewski said. "I don't think he can be beaten."

Knight's teams are noted for defense, a tight man-to-man type. It is a defense that results from long practice sessions during which Knight might complain if a player lets his man get more than an arm's length away. He yells at them during a game if this happens.

Knight doesn't drink, but his language is often better suited to a man's bar than your Aunt Minnie's sitting room.

"At times I was really teed off at him when I played at Army," Robert and Mel Nowell, Knight was the sixth man. Havlicek has described him as slow, but "the most intelligent guy on the team."

Tate Locke, who was replaced by Knight at West Point, agrees. "From the first day I met him," he said, "I knew he was a great student. Now he's become a great teacher. I would never in a million years criticize him for his temper. That's really just a facade. He's as loyal a person as you'll ever know."

Offense Sharp, Too

Although defense has become a Knight trademark, Locke said: "He's a real teacher of timing on offense. I'm envious of that talent of his. It's something very difficult to convey, but he does it to perfection."

Lou Carnesea, the St. John's basketball coach who tangled with Knight in a half dozen Army-St. John's games, said: "He's the best young coach in the country. It's not because of his enthusiasm and 'cause he teaches so well. You know, he makes it simple."

"He's a great teacher and leader, and like all great leaders, at times he has upper medullary disturbances."

When Indiana won the first commissioner's tournament last season, Knight was outspoken as he accepted the winner's trophy and said he would rather be in New York at the MIT than in a tournament he considered "a rinky-dink thing that won't last."

He may be right, but the Big Ten commissioner, Wayne Duke did not appreciate Knight's comments. Duke had a lot to do with creating that tournament for conference teams and said: "Bobby, I said I agreed with what you said, but not how or when you chose to say it."

Knight is less unruly than he was 10 years ago. But he still speaks out whenever he feels like it—and he still wins more than most coaches do.

College Basketball Poll

The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 major-college basketball teams with first-place votes, and week-end records through game of Sat., Feb. 22, in parentheses.

1. Indiana (41) (27-9) 15
2. Marquette (11) (20-3) 37
3. UCLA (20-3) 100
4. Kentucky (20-2) 208
5. Kentucky (20-1) 208
6. N. Carolina St. (19-4) 120
7. Kansas St. (20-3) 117
8. Alabama (12-5) 117
9. Marquette (20-3) 112
10. Oregon State (16-9) 32
11. Texas Tech (16-14) 29
12. Southern Cal. (16-6) 22
13. North Carolina (16-7) 18
14. Pennsylvania (16-1) 16
15. Clemson (15-8) 15
16. Utah St. (15-3) 12
17. Wake Forest (15-3) 12
18. Arizona (15-3) 11
19. New Mexico St. (15-3) 11
20. Washington (15-7) 11

Contender in London

LONDON, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—American Lonnie Bennett arrived here yesterday to prepare for his title fight against the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight champion John Contender in Britain, at Wembley on March 11.

Bennett, 28, who has had 26 professional fights and won 23 by knockouts, is making his first visit to London.

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